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Law School
Boston College Bulletin



October 1, 1983



**BOSTON COLLEGE BULLETIN
LAW SCHOOL
Volume LIII Number 2, October 1983 USPS 389-750**

The Boston College Bulletin contains current information regarding the University calendar, admissions, degree requirements, fees, regulations and course offerings. It is not intended to be and should not be relied upon as a statement of the University's contractual undertakings.

Boston College reserves the right in its sole judgment to make changes of any nature in its program, calendar or academic schedule whenever it is deemed necessary or desirable, including changes in course content, the rescheduling of classes with or without extending the academic term, cancelling of scheduled classes and other academic activities, and requiring or affording alternatives for scheduled classes or other academic activities, in any case giving such notice thereof as is reasonably practicable under the circumstances.

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To Men and Women Interested in Boston College Law School:

Law school should be one of the most challenging and rewarding experiences you will ever have. The terrors and drudgeries that are often pictured as the major part of legal education do, I must admit, depress me and my colleagues. We strongly believe that the beginning period of a legal career should be one which you should enjoy, not dread. The pressures are often substantial and the work can be lengthy and tiring. That will be true of many periods of your life in the legal profession. But the joys of unravelling a complex problem, of assisting others to attain their goals, and of bringing consolation and help to those you are advising make the career more than worth the substantial level of required effort.

In this law school we believe that the development and sharpening of these abilities should be done in cooperation with your fellow students and the faculty. We have a common enterprise and we seek to help each other as well as ourselves as we proceed through the three-year program. The only competition worth engaging is the one involving yourself — are you satisfied that you are accomplishing what you should?

In a profession that is devoted to the service of others, the question is always how well you have served your clients, not whether some other attorney somehow has a competitive edge. Law school should reflect this focus on service, not competition among students. We at Boston College work to develop this atmosphere, an atmosphere enhanced by the students who share our vision of a demanding and supportive learning environment while still allowing some time for relaxation.

This bulletin, and those of other schools, can assist you in choosing a law school. They give you important facts on the quantitative factors in legal education which are essential components to the quality of a school. In addition, you can gain an important sense of the quality of both students and faculty, and the physical environment of your legal education from pre-law advisors, friends, and by asking potential schools questions. If at all possible, you should visit the schools you are considering. Attending classes, talking with students, visiting the library will tell you more of a school than will written literature or even oral communication, important though they are. So visit if you can, talk with others if you cannot. I think you will find why our students enjoy this school and are proud of it.

Richard G. Huber
Dean

Boston College — An Urban University

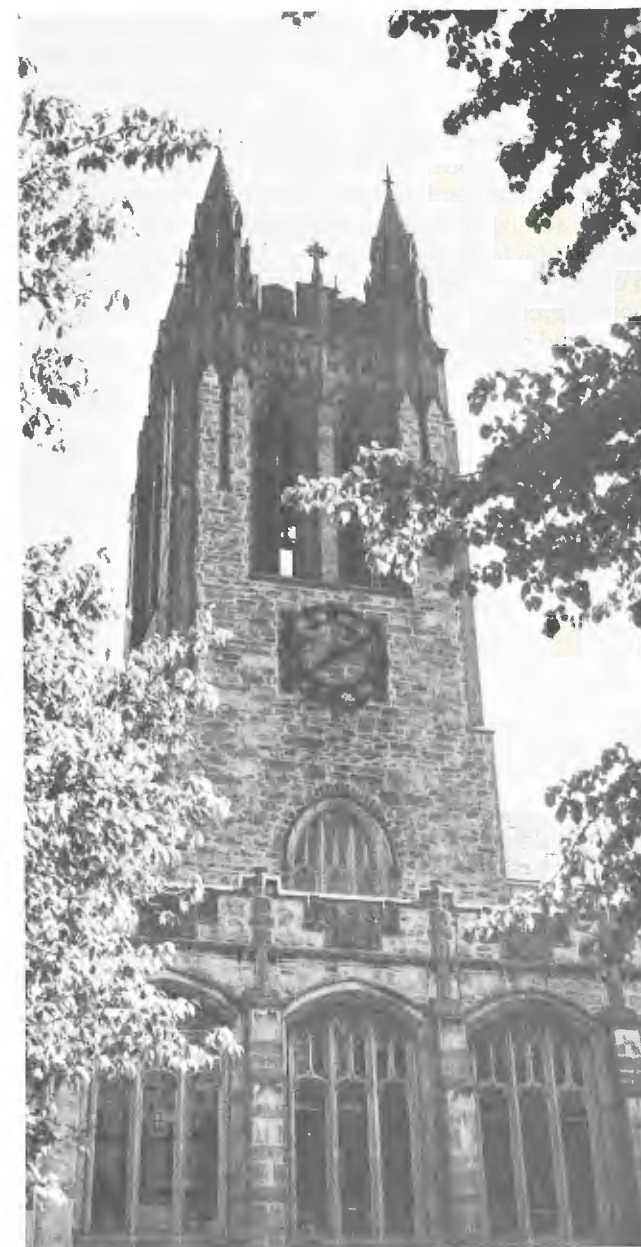
The University

Boston College is one of the oldest Jesuit-founded universities in the United States. Its charter was granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on April 1, 1863. Its original purpose, similar to that of almost every leading college and university in the nation, was to provide collegiate instruction for young men in an atmosphere of a specific religious tradition. Boston College has followed the honored pattern of other American universities by growing into an eclectic institution of higher education. Its academic community is open to men and women of all backgrounds; its scholarly pursuits range the entire spectrum of contemporary thought and interest. Its urban location has added major strengths to its programs, and provided the center of many of them. In addition to its College of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, it includes professional undergraduate and graduate schools in Management, Education and Nursing, and graduate professional schools in Law and Social Work. As is to be expected of its quality, the university is accredited by all the relevant accrediting organizations in the fields of its programs.

The Law School

The Trustees of Boston College, with the active support and cooperation of many members of the bench and bar, established the Boston College Law School in 1929. From its inception, the Law School has been dedicated to educating its students under the highest standards of academic and professional excellence. In recognition that its graduates will find careers in legal practice, public service, business and teaching, the Law School is committed to providing broadly based understanding of the principles and societal policies that guide change and growth in the law, and the society which it serves. The Law School, in addition, offers to its students numerous opportunities for applying their knowledge to problems faced by lawyers and public leaders in our society. The comprehension and resolution of ethical and professional issues are most critical in the lives of lawyers and these matters are extensively considered throughout the entire program of the Law School.

The Law School is an academic community of medium size, located in close proximity to the city of Boston, and enrolls about 760 students. The School is large enough to offer a rich diversity in curriculum, yet small enough to maintain close working and personal relationships among students, faculty and administrators. The congeniality of the physical environment contributes further to a sense of community. This atmosphere fosters the interactions that result in education adapted to the needs and potentialities of the individual. From this campus base, faculty and students go out into the surrounding urban communities, serving needs and helping others while improving their own talents and skills.



Facilities

For the first 25 years of its existence the Law School was located in downtown Boston. In 1954, it moved to the Chestnut Hill campus of the University. Then in 1975, the School moved to its present location on the new Newton campus of the University which previously had been the location of Newton College. The Newton Campus covers approximately 40 acres and is less than two miles from the Chestnut Hill campus. The location of the Law School provides the unique combination of an urban law school in a suburban setting. The campus is convenient to public transportation to downtown Boston and major roadways in and out of the city and its major suburbs. The federal and major state courts, as well as the locations of the school's urban-based clinical programs, are all within easy access from the school.

While the physical design of a learning environment is probably less critical to education in law than it is in engineering and the physical sciences, it can nonetheless contribute in important ways to the opportunities for both the reflection and the interaction that make learning stimulating and productive. The move to the Newton campus has enabled the Law School both to expand and redesign its space so as to enhance the learning environment. An increase in space for both books and people in the Law Library has been one aspect of the enhancement. Increases in the number of seminar rooms and small meeting rooms contribute to student-student as well as student-faculty interchange. Modern design innovations for large classrooms, and the advent of audio-visual facilities serving innovative roles in moot court and clinical programs, have provided new richness as well. The Henry E. Foley Courtroom, featuring the most progressive features of courtroom design, was dedicated in March 1980. It is a gift of Mr. Foley, a former dean of the Law School, and his law firm, Foley, Hoag and Eliot.

Stuart House is the main Law School building. It contains classrooms, the Henry E. Foley Courtroom, faculty and administrative offices, the faculty library, seminar rooms, some clinical program offices, and the offices of the five major Law School publications. The adjoining wing contains a dining hall, student lockers, and additional faculty offices. This wing connects Stuart Hall to the Law Library.

The campus has several large parking lots, fully adequate for student, faculty and staff automobiles. A fee is charged for this parking privilege.



The Library

The Law Library is contained in a modern building that connects directly with the other facilities of the Law School. At the time of its construction in 1969, the building won several architectural awards. There is seating for over 500 students in several reading and study rooms.

The Law Library building, on its lower level, includes a large modern classroom, offices for a number of student activities and a branch of the University book store, as well as library cataloging and other library facilities.

The Law Library contains approximately 160,000 volumes and includes all the required report systems, many in multiple copies, and most reports of English-speaking countries. The statute collection includes the statute laws of the federal government, all the states, and all current English and Canadian legislation. Large numbers of administrative services, periodicals, treatises, and law related materials, as well as substantial international, comparative and foreign law collections, complete the collection. LEXIS and WESTLAW terminals are available and the library is rapidly developing a substantial microform collection.

During the school year the library is open on the following schedule:

Monday-Friday	8:00 a.m.-midnight
Saturday	9:00 a.m.-midnight
Sunday	10:00 a.m.-midnight

During the summer the Law Library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Accreditation

Boston College Law School has been accredited by the American Bar Association since 1932, the first year in which accreditation was possible. It has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since 1937. It has had a chapter of the Order of the Coif since 1963.

Program of Instruction

Although the Law School's program of instruction prepares the student to practice law in any jurisdiction of the United States, it is the philosophy of the school that a good legal education should do far more than prepare one for the bar or a particular job. Hence the curriculum is designed to develop a wide range of interests, knowledge and skills which will enable graduates to adapt to the changing opportunities and demands of society and the legal profession. The program described below is subject to change as new courses are added and existing courses are adapted to new developments. Each year the Educational Policy Committee reviews the course offerings and makes recommendations for change to the faculty.

First Year Program

All first-year courses are required and are briefly described below.

Civil Procedure

An introduction to the rules governing the conduct of litigation including the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Code of Professional Responsibility. After an overview of the entire sequence of events from commencement to final disposition of a law suit, specific topics are considered in detail. The course emphasizes the bases in public policy for the rules regarding litigation, concerning itself with, among other things, the adversary system and the lawyer's role therein.

Constitutional Law

The concept of judicial review of legislation and executive action is covered, followed by specific coverage of the express and implied powers of the federal government, the constitutional provisions in aid of individual rights and privileges, and the effect on federal and state power of the interstate commerce clause. Small sections will be offered in the second semester of this course.

Contracts

The concept of contract as a principle of order is followed by detailed study of the various principles that govern the enforcement of contracts. The common law rules are emphasized, but considerable attention is given to the statutory changes imposed by the Uniform Commercial Code.

Property

Concepts of property and a study of the principles of personal and real property are followed by a study of landlord-tenant law and conveyancing.

Torts

A full study of the non-consensual relations among individuals with emphasis on negligence law, the measure of damages, and newer developments such as the right of privacy, libel and slander, and interference with advantageous relations.

Legal Research and Writing

After a detailed study of legal research techniques and materials, students prepare and submit various types of legal writing such as legal memoranda and appellate briefs. Each student also argues an appellate case before a panel made up of faculty members, outside lawyers and upperclass students. The course is divided into four sections, each taught by a Teaching Fellow who is a full-time member of the faculty.

Second and Third Year Program

All students are required to carry a minimum course load of 26 credit hours per year.

Some of the courses which follow may not be offered in a particular year.

Accounting for Lawyers

Approximately one-half of the semester is devoted to basic bookkeeping procedures, accounting conventions and terminology, issues associated with various business transactions, and the role of the independent auditor. The balance of the course is spent on the analysis and use of financial statements and issues arising in connection with inventories, depreciation, amortization, and recognition and realization of income.

Administrative Law

A study of the role of administrative agencies, both state and federal, in creating rules and policies and applying them in particular cases. Constitutional problems and the relation of administrative agencies to courts are analyzed.

Advanced Labor Law

This course will consider all levels of governmental employee relations. Focus will be upon representation issues, unfair labor practices, and job actions, as well as the problems of funding agreements, open meeting laws, mandatory-permissive subjects of bargaining, and the legal concept of core governmental decisions in the judicial enforcement of arbitration awards. Simulation of the bargaining process will be an integral part of this course with each student being given the opportunity to participate as a negotiator with emphasis upon bargaining techniques, tactics, and practices.

Agency, Partnerships and Close Corporations

A study of the concepts embraced in the law of agency, partnerships, closely-held corporations and other business entities and organizations.

Antitrust Seminar

An advanced two-semester seminar in which the first semester studies the actual appeal record in an antitrust case as the basis for writing a petition for certiorari or other paper. The second semester examines antitrust policy in the distribution of goods and services with particular emphasis upon pricing policy under the Sherman Act and price discrimination under the Robinson Patman Act. Heavy emphasis is placed upon micro-economics.

Arbitration

Focuses on alternatives to litigation and the process of negotiating and settling disputes outside the formal setting of the courtroom. Primary concentration on Labor Law.

Attorney General Clinical Program

The program consists of two courses, one clinical (10 hours of credit), and one classroom (3 hours of credit). Approximately 15 third-year students are accepted into this clinical program and are assigned by the Director, a faculty member at the Law School, to attorneys in the Attorney General's office. Students can expect to have experiences ranging from participating in meetings with state officials and opposing counsel, to presenting arguments in court, to assisting in the drafting of a complaint, to preparing briefs. The classroom course covers the wide range of lawyering skills required of a lawyer, including inquiry, interviewing, factual development and construction, legal research, legislative drafting, decision-making, negotiation, advocacy and client counseling, as well as a study of the institutional implications of the practice of law, the different roles lawyers assume within the social, political and legal community, and the professional responsibility of lawyers.

Bankruptcy Seminar

This seminar involves an in-depth study of specific problems presented in proceedings under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. Special emphasis will be given to liquidation proceedings and reorganization proceedings under Chapters 7 and 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Students under supervision of the instructor will assist the Federal Bankruptcy Judges by researching various legal issues, writing legal memoranda, and handling other matters in pending proceedings.

Business Finance

The purpose of this course is to assist students in becoming familiar with commercial lending transactions. The focus of the course will be on Articles 3 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The Federal Bankruptcy Act will be studied as well. Upon completion of the course, the student should have gained a familiarity with the basic commercial loan documents and the common problems which arise when the loan "turns sour." The course will be taught through the use of the Socratic method, class discussions and lecture. There is no casebook. The course materials consist of documents and materials a lawyer would use in representing a client. Document drafting and oral presentations will be required as well as weekly written problems.

Civil Litigation, Advanced

A seminar may be offered for a limited number of third-year students who have taken *Lawyering Process* and who are engaged in more complex civil litigation at the Legal Assistance Bureau.

Commercial Law

The course offers a survey of commercial law, with particular focus on Article 1 (Commercial Paper) and Article 9 (Secured Transactions) of the Uniform Commercial Code. Among its objectives, the course seeks to enable students, first, to analyze and integrate various components of a commercial transaction (e.g., the transfer, payment and financ-

ing aspects of a purchase transaction); second, to identify and master doctrines and concepts that recur throughout the code (e.g., the concept of warranty and doctrine of good faith purchase); and, third, to gain and/or enhance skills related to statutory interpretation and drafting.

Commercial Transactions

This course looks at the law from the merchant's point of view, concentrating upon such things as acquiring essential equipment and inventory and obtaining capital with which to start and operate the business. The principal concentration will be on the Uniform Commercial Code Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 as well as other statutes and regulations. The emphasis is pragmatic: drafting and interpreting agreements, settling disputes and determining the economics of one approach to a matter as opposed to another.

Communications Law

Explores powers and legal limitations of the mass media. Coverage includes some of the following topics: government and private forms of censorship; libel, fair trial and free press; freedom of information; secrecy and privilege; commercial speech, broadcast regulation (licensing, fairness doctrine, equal access, bias); and concentration of ownership.

Comparative Legal Analysis

Several selected problems in French and German law are considered. Focus of analysis is on legal approaches to common social and economic problems with a view to developing the student's ability to think creatively about his or her own legal system. After examining the structure and function of French and German legal institutions (the legislative and judicial processes under a code system), the seminar examines such topics as contracts, agency, corporations and employment problems.

Conflict of Laws

Covers the law and developing doctrines applicable to transactions that have contacts with more than one state or jurisdiction. Constitutional doctrine affecting the field, as well as the rules governing in specific areas of substantive law, are covered.

Constitutional Litigation

Considers aspects of federal constitutional adjudication from the vantage point of the litigator. It has two emphases: 1) specific substantive areas of constitutional law; and 2) complex procedural problems, including jurisdiction, justiciability, abstention, comity. Students have an opportunity to brief, argue, and decide cases based on actual current constitutional litigation.

Consumer Law Seminar

This course concentrates on problems of law reform in areas where injustice to consumers is perceived. It is taught on an experience basis. In 1982 a student-drafted statute, Truth in Pricing, as an antidote to inflation was promoted by the students through contacts with legislative leaders, adversaries to the concept and the media.

Consumer Transactions

This course concerns itself with statutory, regulatory and decisional law as it affects consumers. Emphasis is upon what the client wants and how to achieve it. Students are exposed to forms in actual use by merchants, lawyers and courts. Course materials include statutes, regulations and information on current developments in the form of "handouts," as well as the Uniform Commercial Code.

Corporate Finance

An examination of problems arising out of the promotion, organization, financing, reorganization and takeover of the corporate entity. Basic securities law with respect to the public issuance of securities is covered and some drafting of legal memoranda is required. *Corporations* is a prerequisite.

Corporations

The structure and characteristics of modern business corporations, both large, publicly-held enterprises and small, closely-held concerns. The distribution of power and functions between management and shareholders is studied, including regulation by statute, public bodies, and private agreements.

Corrections

Current practices and procedures affecting persons convicted of crime. Role of lawyers, law, and the Constitution in the penal/correctional system. Alternatives to incarceration, probation, and parole. Collateral consequences of conviction. Although the course will meet for two one-hour sessions, we will have additional sessions with visiting experts in the field, and visits to institutions. Students will be expected to attend these components of the course.

Creditors' and Debtors' Rights (Bankruptcy)

Purpose of this course is to give the student a general knowledge of a wide spectrum of material dealing with the effect of a debtor's insolvency. Course is divided into two sections. The first section considers the relationship between debtor and creditor at the state level. The second section, which comprises approximately two-thirds of the semester, is devoted to the problems of bankruptcy. This part of the course considers various alternatives in bankruptcy, straight bankruptcy and the chapter proceedings, and examines both legal and business ramifications of filing a petition in bankruptcy.

Criminal Law

General principles underlying the use of the criminal law. The nature and scope of defenses as well as the substantive offenses are covered in detail.

Criminal Procedure

The legal requirement of the criminal process relating to arrest, interrogation, trial and other procedures. The legal aspects are related to relevant criminological data.

Criminal Process

Includes clinical fieldwork by third-year students in local state courts. Students either represent indigent criminal defendants or prosecute criminal cases working with the Middlesex County District Attorney's office. Classes and fieldwork focus on the problems of the criminal process, from arraignment to sentencing.

Drafting Commercial Contracts

Broadly applicable legal principles are considered in the context of actual commercial contracts. Students analyze existing commercial contracts in differing transactions and redraft defective provisions. A final project consists of drafting all documents necessary to implement a proposed commercial transaction.

Education Law

Considers constitutional questions associated with public and private schools and legislative and administrative attempts to engage in educational policy-making. Subjects considered include: compulsory schooling laws; separation of church and state; student, parent and teacher rights; the legal issues associated with community control of schools; affirmative action admissions programs; and equal educational opportunity as a function of economic resources, including different methods of financing public education.

Entertainment Law

Entertainment Law considers selected legal and business problems from several of the entertainment industries. Included in the coverage is an overview of the general legal areas that bear on the industries such as contracts, labor law, antitrust, tax, copyright and specific federal and state regulatory statutes. The business backgrounds of the music, motion picture and television industries are also examined and discussed.

Environmental Law

The word "environmental" covers a remarkable diversity of issues — from nuclear reprocessing and national parks to smokestacks and seal puppies. The only consistency in this diversity is the common analytical premise that public and private actions should take account of their full real social costs, not just the accepted costs of the marketplace. This course in environmental law studies the ways in which legal rules and procedures have been drawn from every corner of the legal system — from tort and constitutional law to administrative and international law — to implement "environmental" challenges of private and public actions.

Environmental Regulation

This course covers the modern statutory and regulatory framework for environmental protection. (Emphasis is on law, policy and enforcement.) It will focus on the scientific and legal bases for statutes and regulations; alternative approaches to protecting natural resources; agency practice and procedure; the conduct of litigation, including criminal and civil enforcement of statutes; the limits to governmental control; legal defenses and political responses of those who are regulated, and tools for citizen action.

Environmental Law and Enforcement

Basic principles of federal, state and local environmental law, with emphasis on the legal, institutional and political framework, its limitations, and better alternatives. Paper and exam with optional clinical placements with conservation groups and enforcement agencies.

Equal Employment

This course focuses on Government regulation of employee relations and the work place, centering on anti-discrimination law. It also covers issues such as OSHA.

Equity

The history of equity and the use of equitable remedies and procedures, including specific performance, equitable servitudes and injunctive relief.

Estate Planning

An examination of the various methods of preserving and disposing of wealth to benefit the family group, including tax considerations. Students prepare an estate plan of considerable complexity.

Evidence

This course examines problems encountered in proving of facts in a trial. The focus is on the Federal Rules of Evidence with special attention to issues of relevance and permissible and impermissible methods of proving relevant facts.

Family Law

Examines the family as perceived by the state in the promulgation, enactment, construction and administration of its laws.

Federal Courts

This is the introductory course on the jurisdiction of federal courts and the relationship of this court system to that of the states. Topics covered include: the doctrine of Article III, with some emphasis on standing; the relationship of federal and state law; Supreme Court review of state decisions; the "abstention" doctrine and the problems of diversity jurisdiction.

Federal Courts Seminar

Examines advanced problems in federal jurisdiction.

Federal Wealth Transfer Taxation

Federal Wealth Transfer Taxation considers the federal estate, gift and generation skipping tax provisions as they apply to *inter vivos* and testamentary dispositions of wealth. The course focuses on the structural and policy aspects of the federal transfer tax system. It is offered every other year. There is no prerequisite for the course and it may be taken by second- and third-year students.

First Amendment

Examines problems involving freedom of expression — speech, press, and association; freedom of religion, and the establishment clause. Emphasis on problems of national security, internal order, prior restraint and obscenity.

Government Regulation of Business

This course deals with the ways in which the government attempts to regulate the business sector of the economy and the role of the lawyer in that process. It is designed to appeal primarily to students who are considering entering the government, or joining private firms which represent private business clients, or working as public interest advocates after finishing law school.

Immigration Law

Emphasis on operation and topics of current importance in practice, including major constitutional issues. Relevant statutes and case law are thoroughly analyzed.

Particular attention paid to preparation and procedure in the Immigration Court including refugee and asylum claims.

Income Maintenance and Social Policy

Federal and state laws and private plans which comprise our hybrid system of social insurance and public assistance are presented. Issues of equity and adequacy and proposals for reform are considered. Student participation is stressed as legislative committee and agency administrative hearings are simulated and selected cases and issues are argued and debated.

Independent Study

Third-year students are permitted to develop independent study projects under the supervision of members of the full-time faculty. Only one independent study project is permitted per semester.

International Aspects of U.S. Income Taxation

This course considers the federal income tax aspects of foreign activities of United States taxpayers and United States investment by foreign taxpayers. *Tax I* is a prerequisite and it is strongly advised that students have taken or be taking concurrently *Taxation II*. The course is offered on an every-other-year basis. This course has been taught in the past through the use of problems with students preparing memoranda which are then discussed in class.

International Economic Relations Seminar

Seminar treats, by means of examination of a number of specific problems (such as the U.S. steel industry's reaction to imports, the United States devaluation of the dollar and the Chileanization of the copper industry in Chile) and their aftermath, the means by which nations attempt to regulate their economic relations. Focus of the course, in contradistinction to a course in transnational business problems, is on the public international regulation of the transnational impact of economic transactions.

International Law I & II

Together, International Law I & II examine the principal areas of Public International Law, the law which governs the relationships among the nations of the world community.

International Law I considers the following topics: Application of the Law of the International System; Bases of Jurisdiction; Control and Use of the Sea; Control of Airspace, Space, and Celestial Bodies; The Immunity of States; The Act of State Doctrine; Resolution of Jurisdictional Conflicts; the Law of State Responsibility; Expropriation and Fundamentals of International Claims.

International Law II considers the following topics: Recognition of States and Governments; The Law of International Agreements; The International Protection of Human Rights; War Crimes; The Use of Force by the States and Self-Defense; The Use of Force by the United Nations; Diplomatic and Consular Protection and Immunity.

International Regional Organizations

The course will begin with an examination of the legal status and structure of the world's most successful regional

international organization — the European Economic Community. The Treaty of Rome will be examined as will the Yaounde, Arusha and Lome treaties that deal with the relationship between the EEC and African nations. The Lome II Trade-Aid Treaty will be studied in detail as a prelude to an examination of the role and legal status of the Organization of African Unity. Special emphasis will be placed on OAU peace-keeping functions and OAU-UN relationships. The course will end with a brief examination of other African regional organizations.

Judicial Process

A one-semester judicial internship program for a limited number of third-year students. Students spend one day per week in court with a series of Superior Court judges, as observers, and meet together in a seminar once a week to discuss various facets of the judicial process in light of their observations.

Jurisprudence

Jurisprudence is the philosophy of law. Several major approaches are compared and criticized: for example, the description of law as the "will of the strongest" or the "commands of the sovereign"; the description of law as "predictions of the actions of courts"; and descriptions which ground law in ethics and the nature of the world.

Juvenile Justice Seminar

This is a one semester, three credit course dealing with a wide range of issues concerning minors. Included are delinquency, child abuse, substantive and procedural rights in a school setting and rights of minors to support, privacy, employment, medical care, etc. The course is collaboratively conducted, resulting in an examination of legal doctrine in light of social science issues and problems arising in the practice of law in these areas.

Labor Law

Introductory consideration of organized labor in a free enterprise society. The National Labor Relations Act and other federal and state statutes are analyzed.

Land Finance

The law of security interests in land, and the financing of acquisitions and developments of land. Analysis of several representative acquisition and development transactions, and the mortgage and other documents required for those transactions. Consideration is given to approaching security interests in land from the differing perspectives of the developer, the lender, and lessees. Other topics presented and analyzed include title insurance, shopping centers, and condominium developments, and limited partnerships, and their relationship to the financing of acquisitions and developments. Mortgage law is emphasized, and the mortgage is compared with other financing techniques.

Land Use and Planning

Planning theory, as well as national, state, regional and local planning, are covered. Particular emphasis is given to zoning, subdivision control, environmental issues, and eminent domain, with some consideration of taxation and social poverty impact on land use.

Law and the Arts

This seminar will cover issues such as artists' and collectors' rights, role of government, and museums and galleries. Enrollment is limited to twelve students.

Law and Child Development Seminar

Concerns the problems of making decisions about children whose custody is in question. Special emphasis is given to the relevance and applicability of child development theories and knowledge gained from psychology and social work. Actual legal case records are used.

Law and Literature

The course will focus on works of literature which have played an important role in the development of our culture, and which raise important issues involving law and society. Students will also research and discuss the legal norms prevailing at the time each work was written, thereby providing some insights into the legal history and comparative law. In this way it is hoped to contrast "objective" legal reality, with the writer's vision and purpose.

Law, Medicine and Public Policy

Introduces students to the field of legal medicine from the point of view of the attorney. Subject matter covers the medical-scientific approach and mode of analysis of legal issues of injury-definition, causation assessment, disability, planning and financing, patients' rights, medical malpractice, population control, genetics, human experimentation and other issues involving medical ethics.

Law and Psychiatry

Explores the significant areas of interaction between the legal and psychiatric disciplines, including the insanity defense; disposition of the mentally ill offender; treatment of sex offenders and dangerous offenders; civil commitment; right to treatment; alternatives to incarceration; divorce and child custody.

Law and Society in Japan

This course uses Japanese law to raise the question of law's role in contemporary industrial democracies. Most of the materials will concern Japan, but there will also be materials dealing with China, Western Europe and North America, as well as general social theory readings discussing law and society. No special interest of Japan is necessary. Areas covered will probably include environmental law, criminal law, sex discrimination in employment, minority rights, and industrial policy.

Law Review

Upon successful completion of the second year participation in Boston College Law Review, Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review, or Boston College International and Comparative Law Review, and completion of a semester's editorial duties, a student receives three academic hours' credit to be applied to first semester of the third year. Third-year students are eligible for three additional hours credit upon successful completion of their editorial duties during the entire academic year.

Lawyering Process

Includes clinical fieldwork of students working in legal services offices; designed to insure that the clinical experience develops an understanding of various lawyering processes and skills. Constitutes the classroom component for service in the Legal Assistance Bureau. Taught in introductory and advanced components.

Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility

The course, taught largely by the problem method, systematically covers the Code of Professional Responsibility and the application of the rules to the practice of law. Underlying philosophical and moral issues and conflicts among the rules as applied to fact situations are also studied.

Legal Interviewing and Counseling

Basic interviewing and counseling skills presented and practiced through a variety of group exercises and simulated interviews. Students evaluate and critique their own performances. Class size limited to 20. Preference given to third-year students.

Legal Process Seminar

Through a series of concrete problems, functions and interrelationships of institutions which make up our legal system are studied. Particular emphasis on relationships between courts and legislatures and the problems of dealing with statutes.

Legislative Process

The subjects of the course are: 1) the function of, and interrelationships among, the processes which make up our legal system — adjudication, legislation, administration, private ordering; and 2) the processes through which legal change takes place. The method pursued is the systematic analysis of a series of concrete problems in which these processes are involved. Particular emphasis will be placed on working with statutes.

Negotiation

This course is designed to develop the skills of the students in negotiation. The course is taught primarily by the problem method and students will be given opportunities for substantial simulated negotiating experience.

Patent Law

A general survey of legal protection of intellectual property. Analyzes trade secret law and shop rights, the legal basis for patents, and property and contract rights in patents. Patents, infringements and remedies and the interface between patent and antitrust are discussed.

Perspectives — Horizons of the New Social Sciences

The two-semester syllabus has been arranged in a simple format. The first semester will be devoted to the major works that constitute the roots of four contemporary social science disciplines. Selections include writings of the great founders of the modern theory of political power, the originators of the new science of economics, the codifiers and systematizers of the new public and private law, and the works that constitute the embryonic beginnings of what would eventually become sociology. The second semester will be devoted to the study of how each of these disciplines has undergone the re-

thinking, development, challenge and reformation that have resulted in the present state-of-the-art in each of these areas.

Probate Practice and Procedure

A specialized trial practice course in the domestic relations and probate areas. Students conduct full divorce and will contest mock trials. Lectures cover the procedural aspects of those jurisdictional areas not covered in trial situations. Students are expected to have completed, or to be taking, a course in evidence. Limited to 25 students.

Public Sector Collective Bargaining

This course will consider all levels of governmental employee relations. The first half of the course will be directed to selected cases which highlight the differences and distinctions between private and public sector legal problems. Basic labor law is a desirable prerequisite but is not required. The second half of the course is spent actually negotiating a public employee bargaining agreement. Each student will be given the opportunity to participate as a negotiator with emphasis upon bargaining techniques, tactics and strategies.

Regulation of Financial Institutions

This course will study the regulation of investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the regulation of depository institutions under federal banking legislation as revised by the Banking Act of 1933 and subsequent bank holding company legislation in an attempt to develop criteria for evaluation of the current proposals for breaking down the walls which have separated depository institutions from both investment banking and commercial transactions.

Regulation of Professional Athletics

The multiple legal problems of organized, particularly professional, sports are examined in the context of player-management relations, the public interest, and controlling legislation. Detailed factual problems are analyzed to consider skills required in resolution of the problems, such as negotiation, arbitration, litigation and legislation.

Representing the Business Client

This seminar will be in part a workshop in dealing with business clients and in the negotiating and drafting that the lawyer does in the course of practicing business law, such as preparing agreements, opinions of counsel, disclosure documents, and letters of legal advice. In addition, the seminar will consider some of the problems of legal techniques and legal ethics that arise in the course of relations between a business and its lawyers. Enrollment limited.

Restitution

This course provides a survey of legal and equitable remedies for the restitution of unjust enrichment.

Securities Law Seminar

A seminar limited to 25 students focusing on selected areas of securities regulation from a practical and problem-solving perspective. Three to four memoranda (no examination) will be prepared and discussed in class dealing with, for example, a private/exempt financing; a public offering; a corporate merger; a current topic of the student's own

choosing. New developments in this area of law are discussed as they arise. Students are expected to have completed, or be taking, a course in *Securities Regulation* or *Corporate Finance*.

Securities Regulation

This course deals with the laws and regulations governing the issuance of and trading in stocks, bonds, and other securities, provides an introduction to the life and work of the securities lawyer, and provides a familiarity with the major approaches taken by the securities bar to conducting transactions under the securities laws.

Selected Problems in Torts

Covers several areas of tort law, such as 1) product liability; 2) medical malpractice; 3) damages in personal injury cases; 4) nuisance; 5) prenatal injury.

Social Science and The Law

The course will focus on two complementary topics: the nature of the law as viewed from the perspective of the social scientist and the practical ways in which a lawyer can use social science and its methodology. The latter part of the course will examine some of the ways in which social science methodology may be adapted to the study of Western legal systems.

State and Local Taxation

This course covers the basic issues in the exercise of taxing jurisdictions by state and local government units. It considers the problems of the state income and sales taxes and issues in local property taxation.

Taxation I

A two-semester course covering the basic structure and content of the federal income tax system. Emphasis is placed on both the technical aspects of the Internal Revenue Code and the often conflicting social and economic policy decisions that underlie federal tax rules.

Taxation II

The fundamental principles of the taxation of corporations and partnerships are analyzed. Emphasis on the tax problems of small business ventures, with detailed consideration of the technical problems of statutory and case interpretation.

Taxation III

An advanced course covering federal income tax treatment of corporations, including corporate acquisitions through merger, stock tender offers, and asset acquisitions. Focuses on planning and centers around particular corporate tax problems.

Tax Policy

This course, taught as a seminar, covers selected topics of current interest in tax policy. Matters covered in the past have included tax shelters, the charitable deduction, the expenditure tax, estate and gift taxation and corporate tax integration. The course attempts to give the student a perspective on how the technical tax rules covered in the other tax courses evolve. Considerable attention is given to the tax legislative process and the procedures by which policy issues are resolved. Students either prepare papers on selected tax policy issues or form "firms" which represent

clients in simulated Congressional hearings. There is no prerequisite for the course.

Trends in Contemporary American Legal Thought

This course attempts to sample post legal realist American legal thought, concentrating on the period from 1960 (the legal process school) to the present. No preparation is necessary, just an interest in discussing the political, social, and philosophical role of law and lawyers in our society.

Trade Regulations

Surveys economic regulation of business by private and public power. This is the basic business regulation course concentrating on federal antitrust law, covering the Sherman, Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts. Other regulatory devices are briefly considered.

Trial of a Criminal Case

Designed to teach second- and third-year students the fundamentals of trying a criminal case. Emphasis on lectures and classroom demonstrations. Students are given the opportunity to select a jury, make opening statements, conduct direct and cross-examinations, and examine expert witnesses. Practicing criminal lawyers and trial judges often assist the instructors.

Trial Practice

Analysis of strategy and tactics in litigation by student participation in trial situations emphasizing the need to coordinate trial techniques with the advocate's overall litigational theory. Each section is limited to 24 third-year students.

Trial Practice/Evidence

A course designed to develop skills in the use of the rules of evidence (testimonial and documentary), presentation of direct and cross-examination, and the art of trial technique. Emphasis on trial situation, critique of student performance, lectures and discussions.

Trusts and Estates I

The principal area of coverage in this one-semester course will be Wills and Trusts.

Trusts and Estates II

The principal area of coverage in this one-semester course will be Future Interests.

Urban Legal Laboratory

The ULL is a full-semester course for 18 students who receive ten hours credit for fieldwork and three hours credit for a weekly classroom component. Each student is assigned to spend approximately 30-35 hours a week at one of a variety of offices in the Boston area. These placements are selected by the director on the basis of their willingness and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience through the supervision of highly qualified practicing attorneys. In addition, we strive for placements involving diverse subject areas (labor, environmental, civil rights, criminal, etc.) and diverse settings so as to meet the interests of most students. Possible placements include public interest law firms, advocacy groups, legal services offices, state and federal government offices, and defender and pro-

secution offices. Students can expect a broad range of experience in the various aspects of lawyering.

The classroom component is designed to analyze the lawyering process in depth through enactment of a simulated litigation reinforced by reading, discussion, and viewing of videotapes. In addition, two hours of each class are devoted to individual student presentations focusing on particular fieldwork experiences and a thorough analysis of aspects of lawyering.

Joint J.D. — M.B.A. Program

The School of Management and the Law School at Boston College have a joint J.D.-M.B.A. program. Students in the program are required to be independently admitted to both schools. Credit for one semester's courses in the M.B.A. program is given toward the J.D. degree, and, similarly, credit for one semester's courses in the Law School is given toward the M.B.A. degree. Both degrees can thus be obtained within four academic years, rather than the five required for completing the two degrees separately. Students interested can obtain detailed information from the Associate Dean's office.

Other Joint Degree Programs

The Law School has no other formal joint degree programs. It, however, encourages individual students who may be interested in joint degree programs with other schools and departments at Boston College or, in some instances, with other universities in the Boston area, to propose a program to the Associate Dean of the Law School. An average of six or more students each year are in programs that have been developed by the students with the approval of the two schools involved. In particular, a number of students participate each year in a joint international relations law — law degree program.

In addition to the above, students are permitted to take a maximum of four courses (12 credits) of graduate level courses in other departments during their final two years with the consent of the Associate Dean. Also, students may cross-register for certain courses at Boston University School of Law. A list of courses is made available prior to confirmation of Registration.

Tuition for joint programs is separately arranged.

Council on Legal Educational Opportunity

Many members of the law faculty have taught in the Summer Institutes sponsored by CLEO, a federally funded program which seeks to provide educationally and economically disadvantaged students an opportunity to attend an accredited law school. CLEO inspires and participates in recruitment programs designed to encourage students to choose law as a career by identifying their capacity for law study and providing an opportunity to acclimate to that process. Boston College Law School was the host for a Summer Institute in 1978 and 1980.

Co-curricular Activities

Boston College Law Review

The *Boston College Law Review* is published by third-year editors and second- and third-year staff members of the Law School. The *Law Review* publishes five issues each year devoted to important issues of law and a sixth issue devoted to an *Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law*.

A senior Board of Editors, chosen by the Editors of the prior year, supervises the work by second- and third-year staff members. The second-year staff consists of students who, by virtue of their rank in class or success in a writing competition, are invited to membership on the *Law Review*. The *Law Review* was established to provide a laboratory where students may pursue independent research, employ and perfect knowledge and skills acquired in course work, and publish the results for the benefit of the profession. Lawyers, judges, professors and other leading outside authors as well as student staff members give thorough and well-reasoned treatment to subjects of current importance.

The sixth issue of the *Law Review* is the *Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law*. The *Annual Survey* was established in 1954 to meet the needs of the bench and bar of the Commonwealth. Previously a separate publication, the *Annual Survey* is now an integral part of the *Boston College Law Review*. Important court decisions and legislation in various areas of the law are examined by practitioners and the student staff with a view towards historical significance and prospective effect upon the evolution of the law in Massachusetts.

Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review

The *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review* is published by third-year editors and second-year staff members of the Law School. Criteria for staff membership (class rank at the end of the first year, or writing competition) are the same as those for the *Boston College Law Review*.

The *Environmental Affairs Law Review* is published quarterly and is distinctive among law school publications in its integration of legal analysis with the social and ecological sciences. Articles are prepared both by leading specialists on environmental problems and by students. Subjects include recent federal and state environmental quality and control, land use and planning, and urban development.

In addition to writing an article of publishable quality, second-year staff members are encouraged to participate in the clinical program of the Environmental Law Center. Students work with various government agencies and private groups that require assistance with legal problems in the environmental field: consequently, students become involved in a great deal of research, drafting and litigation activities.

Boston College International and Comparative Law Review

The *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review* is published by third-year editors and second- and third-year staff members of the Law School. The *Review* is devoted to providing a forum for the publication of scholarly articles dealing with international and comparative law, including federal and state legislation in the areas of trade, finance, tax, corporate and commercial law, foreign direct investment and banking. A senior Board of Editors, chosen by the Editors of the prior year, supervises the work of second- and third-year staff members. The second-year staff consists of students who, by virtue of their rank in class or success in a writing competition, are invited to membership on the *International and Comparative Law Review*.

The *International and Comparative Law Review*, through its student staff members and outside authors, treats subjects of importance in both the domestic and international areas, and is an aid to lawyers, businessmen, scholars and judges.

Uniform Commercial Code Reporter-Digest

The *Uniform Commercial Code Reporter-Digest* is published quarterly by approximately 40 third-year editors and second-year staff members of the Law School. Staff members are selected solely on their writing ability as demonstrated in a writing competition at the beginning of their second year.

The *Reporter-Digest*, as its name suggests, digests and comments upon all reported cases in the United States deciding issues under the Uniform Commercial Code. The purpose of the publication is to provide practitioners with a complete and concise compilation of the varying interpretations of the Code. Staff members, under the guidance of third-year editors, are entirely responsible for the analysis and commentary in the *Reporter-Digest*. Subject areas treated include contract, commercial, consumer protection, and bankruptcy law. The publication is an integral part of a national commercial service, but is directly supervised by a senior Board of Student Editors chosen by the Board of the previous year.

Boston College Third World Law Journal

The *Boston College Third World Law Journal* published its inaugural issue in the spring of 1980, and came into being because of the commitment and energies of a number of students drawn from the minority communities of Boston College Law School. The *Journal* focuses on the problems of minorities in our culture and the world cultures from which these people came. The Law School hopes that this venture into an area not broadly covered by other law journals in the United States will generate interest in the worldwide legal community.

Board of Student Advisors

The Board of Student Advisors is a self-governing service organization, consisting of second- and third-year students whose primary responsibilities are the organization and operation of the Wendell F. Grimes Moot Court Competition and the Mock Trial Competition. In addition, the BSA assists in a program of orientation and consultation for first year students.

Wendell F. Grimes Competition

The Wendell F. Grimes Competition, named for the late professor who was for many years moderator of the moot court program, is the intra-school moot court competition for second-year students.

A trial court decision in a hypothetical case is the subject of appeal. Teams of two participants prepare appellate briefs for each side of the case and argue before an "appellate court." Both briefs and oral presentations are evaluated to determine winners in each round of the competition. Faculty members, practicing attorneys, and judges from state and federal courts serve as judges in successive rounds of competition.



Mock Trial Competition

Boston College Law School participates in the Mock Trial Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers' Committee of the Bar Association of the State of Texas. The winners of the internal competition participate in a regional program, the winners of which go on to the National Finals held each year in Houston. The program is operated by the Board of Student Advisors and is open to all second and third year students.

The Mock trial team won the Regional competition and participated in the National Finals for the past three years. Boston College Law School hosted the New England Regional Competition in 1981.

National Moot Court Competition

Each year a team of three students from Boston College represents the Law School in the National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers' Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York. Approximately 135 of the nation's law schools participate in the competition, inaugurated in 1950 to help develop the level of appellate advocacy among law students. For purposes of the National Competition, the country is divided into fifteen regions. In each region, elimination rounds of argument are held among the participating schools. The winners advance to the final rounds which are held in New York City in January.

Boston College Law School has established an outstanding record in this Competition. The school has twice won the National Championship, was a Regional Finalist the past six years and was Runnerup team in the national Finals in 1980.

Client Counseling Competition

The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association sponsors each year a Client Counseling Competition, with regional and national contests. A student committee, with a faculty advisor, supervises the Law School's internal program, focusing on skills involved in interviewing a client, analyzing the problem and recommending a preliminary course of action. The competition is open to all students. The Louis M. Brown Law Office Complex, set up as a law office with television and visual observation facilities, provides an ideal place for the development of the skills required in this competition. The Boston College Client Counseling team won the regional competition in 1983.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Society of International Law

The Society was established as a co-curricular activity for students interested in international law, both public and private, and it serves as the official sponsor for the Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

The Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition

This Competition is an annual inter-law school appellate moot court competition sponsored by the Association of Student International Law Societies for its members and other invited law schools. The competition consists of three rounds of arguments and Boston College enters a team each year in this increasingly prestigious competition. In 1981 the team placed second in the Regional Competition and won the Regionals in 1983.

Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition

The National Black American Law Student Association

sponsors this annual Competition. The Boston College team won the Regional Rounds in 1982 and 1983. Boston College hosted the Regional Balsa Conference in 1979-80, including the Regional Rounds of the Douglass Competition. In 1981 a Boston College Law School student served as chief coordinator for the National Competition.

Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau

The Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau is a student-managed legal assistance office operating its own facility in nearby Waltham. Approximately 30 second- and third-year law students assume responsibility for individual clients. The student counsel interviews the client, decides upon the proper course of action, and proceeds with the case as an attorney would, including any trials and appeals. The student is guided by attorneys on the Bureau's staff but is expected to assume full responsibility for the case, demonstrating the necessary initiative and legal expertise for the successful closing of the case.

BC-LAB endeavors to give the highest standard of legal assistance to all those who are unable to afford an attorney. The areas of the law covered include: domestic relations, landlord-tenant law, debt and consumer law problems, contracts, torts (defense), administrative law, criminal law, juvenile delinquency law, and the area of the mentally ill and retarded. The BC-LAB is working on legislative reform in those areas of poverty law which cannot be changed through the judicial process. It is involved in the education of the poor of Waltham in areas of the law affecting them and it represents groups of the poor who are striving for equal rights under the law.



Student Life

The Law School community sponsors a wide range of athletic and social activities. Each spring, the students, staff and faculty participate in the Law School marathon. The intramural basketball league attracts some eighteen coeducational teams which compete for an annual trophy, and a team represents the Law School in a regional Law School Basketball Tournament. The Law Revue is an annual student-produced show that has been widely acclaimed for its high standards of wit and theatrical talent. Also, the students publish the Law School yearbook, *Sui Juris*, and *The Alledger*.

All segments of the community meet informally on Friday afternoons, and overall, there is an ongoing personal interaction between students, faculty and staff. Most of the faculty adopt an open door policy and meet regularly with students on an individual basis.

The Law School administration attempts to foster and encourage as humane and informal an environment as possible, consistent with the acknowledged rigors of a high quality and demanding educational program. The Associate Dean and Assistant Dean meet regularly with students, individually and in groups, in an effort to be responsive to genuine need. In addition, the students play important creative roles in the more formal aspects of Law School life. Students serve as voting members on all important committees, and elected student representatives attend regular meetings of the faculty.

Overall, Boston College Law School, as an institution, strives to develop an environment of shared goals and achievement. There is, in a very real way, a genuine sense of community.



Student Activities

Law Student Association

The Law Student Association was established in the Spring of 1980 to provide the student body of Boston College Law School a community organization through which appropriate interests can be promoted and needed services administered. With a budget funded by a yearly student activities fee of ten dollars, the Law Student Association is responsible for planning and administering such activities as a lecture series, social and cultural events, intramural competitions, a book co-op and a student advisement program. The officers of the Association meet frequently with the Dean and other administrators and are responsible for the recommendation of students to sit on Law School committees.

Asian American Law Students Association

The Asian American Law Student Association (AALSA) of Boston College Law School was formally organized in September 1975. For the 1982-83 academic year, the organization consisted of over 50 students of Asian, Pacific Island and Native American heritage. These students represent a wide geographic distribution, with concentrations from California, Hawaii, Massachusetts and New York.

The primary goal of the organization is to encourage more Asian, Pacific Island and Native Americans to enter the legal profession and serve the community. Various members have worked on such past projects as Chinatown Legal Outreach, fundraising for Indochinese refugees, providing translation services to the Asian community and hosting a speaker series.

In addition, AALSA provides support services for its members: tutorial programs for first year students, information regarding housing and financial aid, mass mailings to prospective employers; and service to the Admissions Committee in evaluating AALSA applicants and making recommendations to the faculty. Inquiries should be sent to AALSA, Boston College Law School, 885 Centre Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159.

Black American Law Students Association

The Boston College Black American Law Students Association is an affiliate of the National Black American Law Students Association (BALSA). Since its formation, the organization has focused its energies in two related directions: toward the alleviation of the present critical shortage of black lawyers, and toward the establishment of an organizational base by which law students may assist the black community in meeting its immediate needs. The Association has provided a clearinghouse for information regarding housing and financial aid for black law students, a vehicle for the recruitment of more black candidates for Law School admission, a medium for mutual academic assistance, and a source of information about the career opportunities available to black law students upon graduation. Members of the Association have become actively involved with legal assistance projects and other community organizations, and the Association has conducted a speakers' series designed to insure that law students are well informed regarding the legal issues that are most relevant to black people.

Latino Law Students Association

Since its creation in January 1976, the Boston College Latino Law Students Association has become an active student organization within the Law School community. In addition to serving its members, the Association is committed to the following objectives: a) assist the members of the Latino community in those areas in which the members of the Association are professionally and educationally competent; b) incorporate the use of bilingual and bicultural knowledge in providing legal services for the Latino community; c) assist in increasing the number of Latino lawyers in the community; d) articulate and promote the needs and goals of Latino law students.

In addition, the Association aids the Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau and the Massachusetts Superior Court's Foreign Languages Division in translations for Spanish-speaking clients.

A number of students participate in the national work of La Raza Lawyers' Association.

Women's Law Center

The Law School Women's Law Center has been active for several years. In 1971, with an increase in the number of women admitted to the Law School, the Women's Law Center gained new influence and was able to build on the foundation already established. At the Law School, some of its activities are: informing all women in the community of their legal rights; holding discussion groups on sexist attitudes; conducting a program of speakers; establishing unity with law women's groups on other campuses; and participating in the joint efforts of law women to eliminate discrimination based on sex. It also has as stated goals at Boston College the hiring of more women law teachers, increasing the enrollment of women students, and eliminating discrimination in job placement procedures.

Nesher

Nesher (Hebrew for "eagle") is the organization serving the Jewish students at the Law School. It offers social, cultural, religious and political activities which are open to all members of the school community. Nesher's primary purpose is to provide Jewish Boston College Law students an opportunity to affiliate with each other.

Other Student Organizations

In addition to the above, the Law School has active chapters of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, the Lawyers' Guild, the Equal Justice Foundation and Phi Alpha Delta. A number of students also participate in the work of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union as researchers and assistants.

Student Services

Athletic Facilities

All law students are eligible to participate in the extensive athletic program and facilities of the University. The Recreation Complex has facilities for basketball, baseball batting, golf driving, weightlifting, track, indoor and outdoor tennis, volleyball, squash, handball, swimming, and diving. Law students may purchase memberships for a reduced student fee which entitles them to use the Complex.

Bookstore

For the convenience of students, the campus bookstore stocks books used for all courses at Boston College. It also offers a wide selection of paperback titles, student supplies, gifts and personal items, and novelties. In addition, there is a bookstore at the Law School which carries all required textbooks and all recommended study aids. It is located in the Law Library.

Cafeteria

The Law School houses a large cafeteria on the second floor of Stuart House. The Dining Hall is open for full meals from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm and the Snack Bar from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm. There is a grocery store and deli open at certain hours of the day for students to purchase their own items. The Snack Bar serves as a focal point for student activity.

Counseling

The Assistant Dean is available to students who have personal and academic problems affecting their lives at the Law School. In addition, students may avail themselves of the University Counseling Service, and the College Mental Health Center.

Health Services

The Boston College Health Services has two units: a clinic located in Cushing Hall on the Chestnut Hill Campus,

and a 21-bed infirmary located in Keyes House South on the Newton Campus. Emergency service is also provided.

Payment of the Health Fee is optional for law students. The Health Fee is not a substitute for a health insurance policy and the University strongly recommends that all students be covered by an appropriate health insurance policy for hospital care and diagnostic testing. For students who do not now carry health insurance, the University endorses a policy offered by Fred S. James & Co., One Boston Place, Boston, MA 02101. For students who are interested in Blue Cross/Blue Shield insurance, further information and enrollment material can be obtained by calling Blue Cross/Blue Shield Massachusetts Student Group at 956-4000.

An information brochure detailing the school health services at Boston College is available from the Associate Dean's Office. Insurance information can also be obtained there.

Transportation

There is extensive parking for student cars on the Law School campus available for a fee. There is also a shuttle bus running from the main campus to the Law School, and the schedule is posted at the Law School. The Law School can also be reached by public transportation.

University Libraries

Supporting all the teaching and research of the University are the collections and services of the University libraries. Bapst Library and eight departmental libraries contain more than one million books and periodicals that constitute an ever growing resource essential to the work of students and faculties. All University libraries are available to law students.

A new major University Library is now under construction which will greatly enhance the reading and research facilities in the University. It is expected that this impressive addition will be completed by the fall of 1984.



Admissions

Policy

Boston College admits students without regard to sex, race, color, age, national or ethnic origin or handicapped status. The Law School does not discriminate on any of the above grounds in the educational programs or activities which it operates or in employment. The Law School has designated Dean Richard G. Huber as the individual responsible for the application of laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex or handicap. Inquiries concerning the application of these laws should be directed to Dean Richard G. Huber, Boston College Law School, 885 Centre Street, Newton, MA 02159.

No rating of law schools beyond the simple statement of their accreditation status is attempted or advocated by the official organizations in legal education. Qualities that make one kind of school good for one student may not be as important to another. The American Bar Association and its Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar have issued disclaimers of any law school rating system. Prospective law students should consider a variety of factors in making their choice among schools.

Requirements

Because the field of law spans the entire social and commercial processes of our society, every undergraduate major will include areas of study that will relate to a subsequent legal education and career. Accordingly, Boston College Law School does not designate a particular program or course of study as the "best" preparation for the study of law.

An applicant for admission to Boston College Law School as a candidate for the degree of Juris Doctor must possess a Bachelor's degree from an approved college or university; in addition, the applicant is required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) before January of the year of entrance and to register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). The LSAT is given at Boston College Law School on all occasions when it is conducted at other universities throughout the nation and in certain foreign centers. The test schedule for the academic year 1983-84 is as follows:

Monday, June 20, 1983
Saturday, October 1, 1983
Saturday, December 3, 1983
Saturday, March 3, 1984

Registration for the examination and information on later testing dates may be obtained by writing directly to Educational Testing Service, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. It should be noted that the December test is normally the last one whereby an applicant's score can be considered by Boston College for admission the following September. Even then, it is strongly recommended that an applicant take the examination in June or October, a year or more in advance of anticipated enrollment.

Basic Considerations by the Committee

The undergraduate grade point average and LSAT scores are the initial (and in the long run most important) indices consulted by the Committee. These factors have had to be accorded increasing weight as the number of applications

has multiplied. For a more detailed indication of the statistical credentials of our applicant pool for those persons offered admission, we advise candidates to consult the Boston College Law School section of the *Prelaw Handbook*, published by the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admissions Council.

Although difficult to pin down, certain factors beyond the LSAT and undergraduate grade point influence the Committee's decisions. If a student's background is such to merit serious consideration by the Committee, some or all of the following may be important in the final decision:

1. An applicant's grade point is subject to further evaluation on the basis of the college attended and the rigor of the courses taken. This is a highly subjective undertaking and one admittedly fraught with uncertainty. Even so, to the extent that the Committee has knowledge of the college and its curriculum, such might either enhance or detract from an applicant's grade point average.
2. The pattern of the applicant's academic performance is of concern to the Committee. Although the basic figure consulted is the total grade average on all undergraduate work, there are situations where this average is qualified by the Committee. For example, a person who gets off to a very poor start but nevertheless does very well for a substantial part of his or her undergraduate work, or the person who switches majors and thereafter witnesses a dramatic rise in academic performance, will have this noted. There are definite limits on the extent to which the Committee can use these mitigating factors, but in close cases this may be done.
3. The LSAT to some extent may be discounted for a candidate who has achieved outstanding academic success in an undergraduate program despite a history of poor standardized test scores.

For legally blind applicants who cannot take the large-type LSAT, this Test is waived upon request and verification. For those applicants who are unable to mark the Test, an individual proctor will be provided on the day of the exam. Applicants should request this assistance from Educational Testing Service prior to the test date.

4. Interesting work experience, research undertakings and graduate work are all positive factors. Full explanations of such backgrounds are of aid to the Committee in its evaluations, and descriptions of these should be included with the application.
5. The Committee would like to have as diverse a student body as possible, believing this adds to the depth, ability and interest of the Law School community. For that reason, Boston College Law School encourages applications from qualified minority, handicapped and other students who have been socially, economically and culturally disadvantaged. Effort is also directed toward selecting a class that is widely representative on the basis of age, race, sex, academic background and majors, geographic distribution, social interests, etc.

Procedures

Application for admission should be accomplished in the following manner:

1. The official application form of the Law School is located at the back of this Bulletin and must be used by each applicant. To expedite processing of your application, please use the forms and envelopes enclosed. Complete the top portion of the forms, address the envelopes to yourself, and send forms and envelopes to your recommenders. They are asked to return the completed recommendation forms to you in the envelopes, which they have sealed and signed across the seal. When you receive the envelopes, DO NOT OPEN them. Submit all letters of recommendation in the sealed envelopes, along with your application form, application fee and Law School Application Matching Form to the Admissions Office, Boston College Law School, 885 Centre Street, Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159. The application fee of \$45 is not refundable.
2. No application to this Law School will be processed unless accompanied by a Law School Application Matching Form, which is found in each applicant's LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Educational Testing Service without this Matching Form, it will be necessary to return to the applicant any application received without it.
3. The application must be received by the Admissions Office no later than March 1. Applications received thereafter will be returned unprocessed.
4. Official transcripts of all collegiate, graduate and professional study must be sent directly to the Law School Data Assembly Service. There are no exceptions to this requirement.
5. Two recommendations are required, although others may be submitted. The recommendations can be completed on the forms contained in the back of the bulletin, but other institutional forms or correspondence are acceptable.
6. The first decisions as to admission or nonadmission will be mailed from the school on approximately March 1.
7. Acceptance Deposit: To hold his or her place in the class, the applicant is required to pay an acceptance deposit in the amount of \$200 within a month of the date on the letter of acceptance. A second deposit of \$400 is due on June 1st. These amounts will be credited toward the applicant's first semester tuition.

Advanced Standing

An applicant who basically qualifies for admission and who has satisfactorily completed part of his or her law course in another AALS-approved law school may be admitted to an upper class with advanced standing. Normally, four completed semesters in residence at Boston College immediately preceding the awarding of the degree will be required. Relatively few students with advanced standing are admitted each year. Each transfer applicant

must submit a transcript of his or her law school record, a letter of good standing from his or her law school dean and a recommendation from a law school professor. Applications must be received by July 1 from those wishing to enroll for the fall semester of that year.

Registration for Bar Examination

Each student intending to take a state bar examination should determine, by writing to the secretary of the Board of Bar Examiners of that state, the standards and requirements for admission to practice. Some states require a student, prior to or shortly after beginning the study of law, to register with the Board of Bar Examiners of the state in which he or she intends to practice. The Assistant Dean's office has bar examination information available.

Auditors

A limited number of applicants, usually members of the bar, who do not wish to study for a degree but who desire to enroll in specific courses, may be admitted as auditors. Auditors must prepare regular assignments and participate in classroom discussions. They are not required to take examinations but may elect to do so. Normally, credit will not be certified for auditing. Auditors are charged tuition at the present rate of \$355 per credit hour.

Tuition

Tuition for each semester is payable in advance of registration. Tuition for full-time students will be \$3,725 per semester for the 1982-83 school year. Reasonable increases in tuition charges should be expected and anticipated in a student's financial planning to meet the increasing costs of quality legal education. Tuition for a partial program is \$355 per semester hour. The only other fees assessed are the graduation fee of \$40, and the Law Student Association fee of \$10.

The Trustees of Boston College reserve the right to increase tuition and fees, and to set new fees; such changes may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the School.

Withdrawals and Refunds

Tuition is refundable subject to the following conditions:

1. Notice of withdrawal must be made in writing to the Dean, using the prescribed University form.
2. The date of receipt of withdrawal notice will determine the amount of tuition refund.
 - Notice within two weeks of first class 80% tuition cancellation
 - Notice within three weeks of first class 60% tuition cancellation
 - Notice within four weeks of first class 40% tuition cancellation
 - Notice within five weeks of first class 20% tuition cancellation
 - No refunds are allowed after the fifth week of classes.

If the student does not elect to leave the resulting cash credit balance to his or her account for subsequent use, he or she should notify the University Treasurer in writing to rebate the cash balance of the account.

Financial Aid

Application Procedure

All financial aid is processed through the University's Office of Financial Aid (located on the main campus in Lyons Hall, Room 210) and the Law School (located in the Admissions Office). The University Offices administer the College Work-Study Program, National Direct Student Loans, State Guaranteed Loan Program, Methodist Loan Program and the Presidential Grant-Loan Program.

The following procedures are to be observed: All applicants wishing to be considered for financial aid should submit 1) the Graduate and Professional Financial Aid Service form (GAPFAS) directly to the College Scholarship Service, Princeton, NJ and 2) a notarized photocopy of their parents' (and their own) latest federal income tax return (1040 Form) to the Admissions Office, Boston College Law School, 885 Centre Street, Newton, MA 02159. Applicants should file the GAPFAS forms by January 30, and the 1040 forms should be submitted as soon as the acceptance letter is received so that the Financial Aid decisions can be sent out to the applicants before the deposit deadline.

The completed Graduate and Professional Financial Aid Service form is to be filed with the appropriate division of the College Scholarship Service as indicated on the statement. A financial needs analysis will then be forwarded to Boston College for evaluation and final decision. These procedures must be followed *annually* by every student interested in applying for assistance through the Office of Financial Aid. It is the responsibility of each student who enrolls to meet all deadlines for financial aid established by the University Office of Financial Aid.

All applications and credentials filed in support of the request for financial aid become the property of Boston College and are not returnable. Families should not hesitate to include personal information that would assist in making judgments in the processing of awards. All such information is held strictly confidential. However, misrepresentation may be considered sufficient reason for refusal of admission or exclusion from financial assistance programs. The Office of Financial Aid also reserves the right to request an official copy of the family's latest federal income tax return.

Programs

College Work-Study Program

Boston College offers a wide variety of employment opportunities to its students through the federally sponsored College Work-Study Program. Eligible Law School students may be employed on campus or in various off-campus non-profit agencies. This program frequently provides opportunities for law-related work. As in other financial aid programs, eligibility for participation is based on need, and earnings must be related to total education costs.

Student Employment Office

The Student Employment Office acts as a clearinghouse for all term and summer jobs and provides information and placement for Work-Study jobs to those students determined eligible for this program by the Financial Aid Office. Jobs are available both on and off campus, and in several states during the summer. Some of these are law-related. For further information, contact the Student Employment Office, Lyons Hall.

National Direct Student Loans

Law students are eligible to receive assistance under the National Direct Student Loan Program. Applicants must effectively demonstrate that the funds are needed in order to continue their education. Loans are not intended to cover all the expenses of attendance, but rather to supplement the student's earnings, assistance received from families, and other resources.

State Guaranteed Loan Program

Law School students may apply for loans under the Guaranteed Loan Program in their home states. This program varies from state to state; generally graduate students may borrow up to \$5,000 per academic year for an aggregate total of \$25,000 combined undergraduate and graduate study. Commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and other financial institutions subject to federal or state supervision may be lenders under this program. Repayment usually begins six months after the borrower has completed his or her studies. For more specific details, interested students should contact their state Higher Education Assistance Agency or a loan officer of their local bank.

United Student Aid Funds, Inc.

United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York, is authorized to operate a Guaranteed Loan Program in states which have no agency of their own. It also guarantees loans to students where the state agency does not provide loans for students attending out-of-state colleges, and in certain cases in which local lenders cannot be found.

Presidential Loan Fund

The Presidential Loan Fund is a program administered by the Law School whereby students may receive loans in addition to those listed above. The purpose of this program is to supplement already existing programs. Awards are made solely on the basis of need as determined by GAPFAS, and the parents' and students' 1040 forms for first-year students and forms available at the Law School for second- and third-year students.

Other Funds

Students who require financial assistance are urged to apply to the lending institutions in the states of their permanent residence for assistance under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. In addition, many local bar associations and the Knights Templar, Rotary Clubs and organizations such as the following, offer scholarships and low-interest loans to law students.

Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Bar Association Loan Program. Law students who are residents of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, may qualify on the basis of need for loan assistance from the Louis Little Attorneys' Memorial Fund. For further information contact James I. Smith III, Executive Director, Allegheny County Bar Association, 920 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

Boston College Law School Application Acknowledgement Card

We received your application on _____

Your application is missing:

Application Fee _____

Fee Waiver _____

(A letter of eligibility must be obtained by applicant from your undergraduate Financial Aid Office)

LSAT Matching Form _____

Recommendations _____

Other _____

Please put the proper postage & your address on the reverse side of this card and include it with your application. Thank you.

BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

If you have put the proper postage and your address on the reverse side of this card, we will return it to you.

Your application is complete _____

Your application is missing:

LSDAS Report
Recommendations

Application fee or fee waiver form

We will submit your application to the Admissions Committee for consideration on the date completed

Louise M. Clark

Louise M. Clark
Director of Admissions

programs is available from the University Financial Aid Office, Lyons Hall or from the Admissions Office of the Law School.

The Links, Incorporated (Boston Chapter). Links awards grants each year to qualified black women graduate students in need of financial assistance. Applications can be obtained from Ms. Gloria Markham, 808 Memorial Drive #607B, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association Scholarship Fund. The Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association maintains a special Scholarship Fund to assist deserving students of Massachusetts law schools. Applications can be obtained from the Scholarship Committee, Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association, 101 Tremont St., Boston, MA 02108.

Bar Association Scholarship
makes available scholarship to law students who are residents of Massachusetts. Applications must be made by March 15. Contact: M. Dix, Esq., 201 Nassau St., Boston, MA 02108.

Education Fund
enrolled in a full-time law school. In-ELF, c/o The Educational Fund, 6th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Bar Association Scholarship
County Bar Association for more law students in Essex County. Application deadline: March 15 of the Northern

St. Thomas More
annually awards a scholarship to law students who are members of the St. Thomas More Society, The St. Thomas More Society, 10 Chancery Building, Boston, MA 02108.

Association Scholarship
makes available scholarship to law students who are residents of Massachusetts. For information contact: The St. Thomas More Society, 10 Bridge St., Somerville, MA 02143.

Foundation Scholarship
awards a limited number of scholarships to law students who reside or intend to practice law in southwestern Fairfield County. Contact: the Stamford Bar Association, P.O. Box 1267, Darien, CT 06820.

Training Scholarship Program. Each year a number of scholarships are available to black students entering their first year of law school. For further information contact the Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019. Deadline is March 15.

Waterbury (Connecticut) Bar Association Scholarship Fund. The Fund has established a scholarship award to a deserving law student who is a resident of the Waterbury area. For further information, contact the President, Waterbury Bar Association, P.O. Box 2299, Waterbury, CT 06720.

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. A number of grants are awarded each year to qualified black applicants. Inquiries should be addressed to: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 32 Nassau St., Princeton, NJ 08540.

Financial Aid

Application Procedure

All financial aid is processed by the Office of Financial Aid (located in the University Hall, Room 210) and the Licensure Office. The University Work-Study Program, National Guaranteed Loan Program, and the Presidential Grant-Loan Program are also available.

The following procedures apply to applicants wishing to be considered for financial aid. Applicants should submit 1) the Graduate Application Form (GAPFAS) directly to the Office of Financial Aid, Princeton, NJ and 2) the Parents' (and their own) Financial Statement (1040 Form) to the Admissions Office, 885 Centre Street, Princeton, NJ. The GAPFAS forms should be submitted as soon as possible so that the information is received so that the information can be passed out to the applicants by the Office of Financial Aid.

The completed Graduate Application Form is to be filed with the College Scholarship Service. A financial need statement must be filed with the Boston College for evaluation. Procedures must be followed for those interested in applying for Financial Aid. It is the responsibility of the applicant to meet all deadlines and to contact the University Office of Financial Aid for more information.

All applications and requests for financial aid are confidential and are not returnable. They include personal information and judgments in the processing of the application. The information is held strictly confidential and may be considered sufficient for or exclusion from financial aid. The Office of Financial Aid also reserves the right to request a copy of the family's latest federal income tax return.

Programs

College Work-Study Program

Boston College offers a wide variety of opportunities to its students through the federally sponsored College Work-Study Program. Eligible Law School students may be employed on campus or in various off-campus non-profit agencies. This program frequently provides opportunities for law-related work. As in other financial aid programs, eligibility for participation is based on need, and earnings must be related to total education costs.

Student Employment Office

The Student Employment Office acts as a clearinghouse for all term and summer jobs and provides information and placement for Work-Study jobs to those students determined eligible for this program by the Financial Aid Office. Jobs are available both on and off campus, and in several states during the summer. Some of these are law-related. For further information, contact the Student Employment Office, Lyons Hall.

Students who require financial assistance are urged to apply to the lending institutions in the states of their permanent residence for assistance under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. In addition, many local bar associations and the Knights Templar, Rotary Clubs and organizations such as the following, offer scholarships and low-interest loans to law students.

Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Bar Association Loan Program. Law students who are residents of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, may qualify on the basis of need for loan assistance from the Louis Little Attorneys' Memorial Fund. For further information contact James I. Smith III, Executive Director, Allegheny County Bar Association, 920 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

Berkshire County (Massachusetts) Bar Association Scholarship Program. The Frank H. Wright Memorial Scholarship Fund offers grants to students from Berkshire County who are planning to enroll in law school or who are currently enrolled. Interested students should contact William P. Murtagh, Esq., 314 Main St., Great Barrington, MA 01230.

Bristol County (Massachusetts) Bar Association Scholarship Fund. The Bristol County Bar Association provides scholarships based on need to students who are residents of Bristol County. Application for scholarships should be made to Charles I. Tucker, Chairman, Scholarship Committee, Bristol County Bar Association, 215 Bank St., Fall River, MA 02722.

Cook County (Illinois) Bar Association Legal Opportunities Scholarship Program. The Cook County Bar Association, which is composed primarily of black lawyers practicing in the metropolitan Chicago area, offers scholarship assistance to needy young men and women from the Chicago area who are attending or about to attend law school. For further information and application materials, contact Thomas P. Sullivan, Esq., Jenner & Block, 135 LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60606.

Lawrence (Massachusetts) Bar Association Scholarship. The Lawrence Bar Association awards two scholarships annually to qualified law students residing in Lawrence, Andover, Methuen or North Andover. Application forms should be obtained by March 15 by writing to Chairman, Scholarship Committee, Lawrence Bar Association, P.O. Box 993, Lawrence, MA 01842.

Law School Assured Access Program. The Law School Admissions Council in conjunction with the Law School Admission Services, the First American Bank of Washington, DC and the Higher Education Assistance Foundation have made available to all law students at ABA and AALS approved law schools the opportunity to finance law school through this program. Available will be the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) and the Auxiliary Loan to Students (ALAS). Under these programs, the full \$5,000 G.S.L. will be available, if you meet the income requirements, and the \$3,000 will be available under the A.L.A.S. program. Interest on the A.L.A.S. program will be capitalized, if the borrower wishes, and no payments need be made while attending law school. Information on these programs is available from the University Financial Aid Office, Lyons Hall or from the Admissions Office of the Law School.

The Links, Incorporated (Boston Chapter). Links awards grants each year to qualified black women graduate students in need of financial assistance. Applications can be obtained from Ms. Gloria Markham, 808 Memorial Drive #607B, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association Scholarship Fund. The Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association maintains a special Scholarship Fund to assist deserving students of Massachusetts law schools. Applications can be obtained from the Scholarship Committee, Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association, 101 Tremont St., Boston, MA 02108.

Mercer County (New Jersey) Bar Association Scholarship and Loan Program. This program makes available scholarships and loans for law students who are residents of Mercer County, New Jersey. Applications must be made by June 1. Applications may be obtained from the Mercer County Bar Association, c/o Robert M. Dix, Esq., 201 Nassau St., Princeton, NJ 08540.

Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF). Any Hispanic law student enrolled in a full-time law school program may apply for a MALDEF loan. Inquiries should be addressed to MALDEF, c/o The Educational Programs Department, 28 Geary Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Northern Worcester County Bar Association Scholarship Program. The Northern Worcester County Bar Association awards an annual scholarship to one or more law students who are residents of Northern Worcester County. Applications can be obtained from the Secretary of the Northern Worcester Bar Association.

Diocese of Worcester (Massachusetts) St. Thomas More Society Scholarship Program. The Society annually awards a limited number of scholarship grants to law students who are members of the Diocese. For information students should write to The Scholarship Committee, The St. Thomas More Society, Diocese of Worcester, c/o Chancery Building, 49 Elm St., Worcester, MA 01608.

Somerset County (New Jersey) Bar Association Scholarship and Loan Program. This program makes available scholarships and loans for law students who are residents of Somerset County, New Jersey. For information contact William B. Rosenberg, Esq., 35 North Bridge St., Somerville, NJ 08876.

Stamford (Connecticut) Bar Association Foundation Scholarship Program. This program provides a limited number of scholarships to law students who reside or intend to practice in the Stamford-Darien area of southwestern Fairfield County. Students should write to the Stamford Bar Association Foundation, Peter M. Ryan, Esq., P.O. Box 1267, Darien, CT 06820.

The Earl Warren Legal Training Scholarship Program. Each year a number of scholarships are available to black students entering their first year of law school. For further information contact the Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019. Deadline is March 15.

Waterbury (Connecticut) Bar Association Scholarship Fund. The Fund has established a scholarship award to a deserving law student who is a resident of the Waterbury area. For further information, contact the President, Waterbury Bar Association, P.O. Box 2299, Waterbury, CT 06720.

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. A number of grants are awarded each year to qualified black applicants. Inquiries should be addressed to: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 32 Nassau St., Princeton, NJ 08540.

Scholarship Awards

Through the generosity of several donors, the Law School is able to award some aid in the form of tuition remission. These awards are made at the discretion of the Dean and are based on need. The awards are usually reserved for those students who, because of some unforeseen occurrence, are unable to meet present tuition obligations. These funds are derived from the following sources:

Larry Adelman Memorial Foundation. Established in memory of Larry Adelman, a law student who died during his law school career, this fund was set up to perpetuate the ideals he espoused and to serve as an inspiration to the personal and professional lives of those who knew him.

John W. Blakeney Scholarship. Established by his son Robert (Class of 1952) to be distributed to a third-year student on the basis of need and scholarship.

Boston College Law School Alumni Association Grants. Grants are awarded each year to first-, second- and third-year students who qualify on the basis of need, scholarship and service to the Law School or to the community. Application forms are available in the Admissions Office in January.

Edward T. Bigham III Memorial Scholarship. This fund was created by the family and friends of the late Edward T. Bigham III, Class of 1978, in his memory. It is designed to recognize those particular attributes of character and devotion that Mr. Bigham exemplified.

Class of 1968 Scholarship. Established by the graduates of the Class of 1968 to help deserving law students on the basis of need and scholarship.

Paul E. d'Hedouville Scholarship Fund. Awarded to a second- or third-year student with an excellent academic record, this fund was established by the family and friends of the late Paul E. d'Hedouville, a 1964 graduate of the Law School.

John J. Flynn, Jr. Loan Fund. The past presidents of the Newton-Waltham-Watertown Bar Association set up this fund to honor John Flynn, one of their past presidents.

Keefe Scholarship. This scholarship was established in 1956 by the late Margaret M. Keefe in memory of the Keefe family.

Rev. William J. Kenealy, S.J. Scholarship Fund. This fund was created by alumni of the Law School to honor the long-time dean (1939-1956) of the School.

George Link Jr. Fellows. Through the generosity of the George Link Jr. Foundation fellowships have been created for well-qualified, low income students. Each year certain second and third-year students are designated George Link Jr. Fellows and will receive a stipend.

Anthony R. Mancini Memorial Scholarship. Each year a scholarship is awarded to an entering student from the State of Rhode Island.

Parker Morris, Esq. Scholarship Fund. This scholarship was created by friends of Parker Morris in his memory.

Walter R. Morris Scholarship. This scholarship was established by the friends of the late Professor Morris who served on the faculty of the Law School from 1929 to 1938.

Murphy & Spignesi Scholarship Award. The award, a gift of Law School alumni who are members of the firm Murphy &

Spignesi, is given each year to the student who has distinguished himself/herself academically or otherwise in the first year.

O'Connell Scholarship. Patrick A. O'Connell funded this scholarship in 1946 in memory of his son, Edmund Fabian O'Connell.

John D. O'Reilly, Jr. Scholarship Fund. This fund was established by friends of Professor O'Reilly, Class of 1932, who served on the faculty from 1936 to 1974.

Pitcoff Scholarship Fund. This scholarship was established by family and friends of the late Robert S. Pitcoff who, having completed one year at Boston College Law School, was killed in an auto accident September 1, 1964. It is the donors' hope that recipients, when they become financially able, will in turn help others by repayment or by additions to this fund.

James Warren Smith Scholarship Fund. This fund was established by the family, friends and former students of Professor Smith, Class of 1957, who served on this faculty from 1958 until his death in 1982. This scholarship is given to one or more students who have done outstanding work in the first year of law school.

The Honorable and Mrs. Harold A. Stevens Scholarship Fund. This fund was established in honor of Judge Stevens, a graduate of the Boston College Law School, Class of 1936, and his wife.

White, Inker, Aronson, Connelly & Norton Award. Through the generosity of this Boston law firm a scholarship has been created to honor a student who has critical financial need; has performed extra-curricular activities and indicates plans for future commitment to public service.

Special Scholarship Programs

The Law School has been particularly concerned with the problems experienced by America's economically and educationally disadvantaged community, and has established a comprehensive scholarship program to aid students who qualify.

Awards are made in the form of tuition remission and may be renewed on an annual basis upon satisfactory completion of law school courses taken. Applicants must submit the necessary forms in order to be considered for assistance from this program.

American Indian Law Center

American Indians and Alaskan natives who are interested in attending law school are urged to apply to this federally funded program. For further information and applications, write to Bettie Rushing, Director, Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford, NE., Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Council on Legal Education Opportunity

The Council on Legal Education Opportunity is a federally-funded program that provides financial aid in the form of living stipends to graduates of CLEO summer institutes. Students are eligible to apply for the institutes and this financial assistance if they come from an educationally and economically deprived background. Full information can be obtained from the CLEO national office at 1800 M Street, N.W., Suite 290, North Lobby, Washington, DC 20006.

Veterans Benefits

Boston College is approved by the Federal Government for the education of veterans under Public Law 89-358. Students should inquire at a Veterans Administration Office for information on benefits.

Methodist Loan Program

Students of the Methodist faith attending the Boston College Law School may apply for funds from the Methodist Board of Education. Students should contact their local Methodist Church for additional information.

Placement

Boston College Law School is a certified member of the National Association for Law Placement and the Placement Consortium of Massachusetts Law Schools. The School maintains a Placement Office in Room 302 of Stuart Hall. The Placement Office performs the dual functions of providing career guidance and counseling and aiding students in obtaining summer and permanent employment. An active alumni placement program is also implemented through the Placement Office. All programs are coordinated by the Director of Placement.

Over two-hundred and seventy-five representatives of major law firms, government agencies, corporations and public interest groups visit the Law School each year to interview second- and third-year students for summer internships and permanent legal positions. More than twice this number request that students' resumes be submitted for consideration, even though these employers are unable to conduct on-campus interviews. An increasing number of students are obtaining graduate fellowships or judicial clerkships upon graduation. All placement efforts of the School are national in scope.

The Law School's membership in the Placement Consortium of Massachusetts Law Schools provides still more activities and services for those interested. The Consortium is composed of the seven law schools in the state and sponsors placement activities ranging from career counseling programs, such as Public Service Career Day, to actual recruiting programs where small firms, corporations and legal services offices conduct interviews in the Boston area.

Career counseling services of the Placement Office include review of resumes; workshops, lectures and panel discussions conducted by persons in various legal and law related fields; alumni symposia; and training in interview techniques. Every effort is made to assist each student in making career choices consistent with the student's values and offering the greatest prospects for a satisfying professional life.

An extensive placement library is maintained in the Office, including binders containing legal employer descriptions, job application forms, judicial clerkship materials and information on Bar examinations for all states and the District of Columbia. Also, with the assistance of the Alumni Relations Office, the Placement Office has compiled a list of graduates who are willing to provide counseling in their geographic and specialty areas.

Students using the services of the Placement Office must register by completing a Placement Registration Card. All necessary placement materials are mailed during the summer months or may be obtained at the beginning of the fall semester.

Federal and State Bar Requirements

Several states have adopted or proposed special rules for admission as lawyers including courses required in law school and early registration with the state. Separate examination and admissions criteria have also been proposed for federal courts. Students should consult the materials on bar admissions in the Placement Office very early during the first year of the law school career. For specific information relating to bar exam requirements, the Assistant Dean will provide assistance.

Placement Statistics

Regulations of the Department of Education require law schools participating in Federal loan programs to present detailed information on placement patterns and practices.

In reviewing the following information, applicants should keep in mind that job opportunities for law school graduates vary from year to year according to geographic area, type of employment, economic conditions, academic performance, and many other factors. Not all students use the services of the Placement Office or file employment status reports. While the Law School does everything possible to maximize opportunities, it cannot guarantee employment or starting salary.

Placement Statistics*	
On Campus Interviews 1982-83	
Employers on campus:	277
Firms	209
Government Agencies	22
Corporations	22
Public Interest	24
States Represented	38
Number of interviews held:	4,575
Class of 1981	
Class size:	243
Number of graduates reporting:	210
Employed:	196
Not Employed:	12
Employment status unknown:	35
Employment Category	
Law Firm	124 (63%)
A. Solo-	3
B. Very Small	37
C. Small	18
D. Medium	20
E. Large	11
F. Very Large	29
G. Size Unidentified	6
Public Service	3 (1%)
Corporate	16 (5%)
Government	24 (12%)
Clerkship	20 (10%)
Military	4 (2%)
Academic	4 (2%)
Geographical Distribution	
Northeast	165 (84%)
Southeast	9 (5%)
Great Lakes	4 (2%)
Southwest	6 (3%)
West	9 (5%)
Puerto Rico	1 (1%)
Other	2 (1%)

*As of March 15, 1983

Academic Regulations

Registration

Students are preregistered at the Law School. The university conducts a final registration program at the beginning of each semester, at which time students are permitted to drop and add courses and must have satisfactorily brought their university fiscal accounts up to date.

Attendance

Regular attendance at Law School classes is required. A student may be excluded from the Law School by the faculty or dropped from a course by the instructor for inadequate preparation or excessive absences. When faculty action is required in any such case, it will act through its Executive Committee.

Code of Conduct

The Law School requires that a student not indulge in any form of cheating or the breach of professional ethics as they apply to course work or co-curricular activity. The School has adopted a Code of Academic Conduct setting out these standards. It is as follows:

This statement for the standards of academic conduct for all students in Boston College Law School is being distributed to all students to insure that there is no gap between students' mores in the conduct of their work at the Law School and that standard of integrity expected of future members of the bar. It is also believed that the community will benefit from an explicit statement. However, all language is subject to varying interpretation, and if any question exists in the mind of any student as to the proper conduct in any specific instance, the student is required to clarify the matter by appropriate inquiry or to adhere to the strictest possible interpretation. Infraction of this Code is a serious offense which not only may be subject to disciplinary procedures within the Law School, but will reflect upon the moral character of the actor, moral character being one of the considerations for admission to the bar. The school has a duty to reflect in a student's record proven instances of infractions regardless of the disciplinary action taken in the particular case.

The faculty recognizes the educational value of the exchange of ideas, and encourages all students to discuss legal concepts and problems among themselves and with the faculty, members of the community and the bar. The faculty also, however, recognizes its responsibility to the bar, to the community and the students to evaluate each student upon his or her own merits. The basis of the Code and the *a priori* assumption of the school is that all work submitted by a student for grading or other evaluation is his or her own work product. Specifically this means that unless a class or individual has been specifically directed otherwise by the person receiving the work:

- A. During the course of an examination, a student may consult only those materials which have been specifically designated by the professor concerned as available for consultation during the course of the examination and may not discuss the examination with anyone, receive assistance from anyone, or offer or give assistance to any other student.

- B. It is required that independent, separate work be the basis of evaluation for each course taken by a student. If a student desires to use the same subject matter or the same work product in two or more courses, each professor involved must be informed and his or her written permission received.

1. A work product previously utilized by anyone, including the student, at this or any other school does not constitute "independent, separate work."
 2. A work product resulting from a joint or collective effort does not constitute "independent, separate work."
- C. All sources, written or oral, must be given credit in any work, including the fact of utilization of data or research by any person other than the writer. Where the wording of the original source has been utilized, this fact must be indicated by the appropriate use of quotation marks.
 - D. The handing in of work under the name or examination number of a student constitutes a certification by the student that this Code has been observed in the preparation of such work and that the student bearing that name or number has actually prepared the work or taken the examination.

Allegations of breach of the foregoing standards will be subject to Law School procedures governing academic discipline.

Instructors observing infractions of the above rules are expected to report these to the Dean. If a student is charged with any offense, either those listed above or others clearly violative of the academic rights of others (such as having another person take one's examination), he or she will be charged with the offense. The Executive Committee of the Faculty will hold hearings to determine the facts and to make recommendations to the full faculty on sanctions, if they are deemed appropriate. The Faculty itself makes the final determination of a case.

Students are reminded that even non-academic conduct that is thus not covered by a Code of Academic Conduct may reflect on that student's moral character and may thus be fully relevant to admission to the bar of any state. The Law School has the duty, in certifying students for admission to the bar, to report any evidence that bears on students' moral character.

Grading System

Academic standing is determined by written examinations, generally conducted at the conclusion of each course. In a number of courses several written examinations or papers are required during the period of the course. In some elective courses and seminars a written assignment may be substituted for an examination. In courses such as the clinical programs and trial practice electives, a portion of the course evaluation may reflect performance in the actual or mock trial and office work phases of the course.

Work submitted to meet course requirements is, in accordance with American Bar Association accreditation standards, retained for one calendar year after the completion of the course. The papers, examination books and other materials are then destroyed.

The basic grading system of the Law school is as follows:

A	=	4.0	C	=	2.0
A-	=	3.67	C-	=	1.67
B+	=	3.33	D	=	1.0
B	=	3.0	F	=	0
B-	=	2.67	I	=	Incomplete
C+	=	2.33	W	=	Withdrawal

Grades of A and A- are Excellent, B+, B and B- are Good, C+ and C are Satisfactory, C- and D are Unsatisfactory Pass, and F is Failure. No credit is given for a course in which an F is received, although the F will be used in computing cumulative and annual averages.

In order to remain in good academic standing, not subject to exclusion, a student must maintain a cumulative average of at least 2.0, measured at the end of each academic year, as well as obtain an average of 2.0 for each year's work.

In a few courses, with permission of the faculty, an instructor may grade on a "Pass-Fail" basis.

Class standing is not at present computed but the Dean has such information for determination of membership on honoraries and honors upon graduation.

A student who, for serious personal or family illness, is unable to take an examination on the scheduled date must present evidence in writing to the Dean or Associate Dean. If the Dean or Associate Dean is satisfied that the evidence justifies missing the examination, he/she may authorize an examination on another date with permission of the instructor, or permit the student to take the next regularly scheduled examination in that course. If a student misses an examination for a cause other than serious personal or family illness, he/she must petition the Executive Committee for permission to take the examination on another date, and only in the most severe case will permission be granted. A student who misses an examination and does not receive permission to take the examination at a later date will receive a permanent F in that course.

A student with a missed examination, who presents good cause in writing to the Dean or Associate Dean within 24 hours after the missed examination, will be privileged to take the next regular examination in the course. If the student fails to complete the course requirements within this time span, the grade will automatically become an F. A grade of Incomplete in a course automatically becomes an F if the Incomplete is not removed within a semester after the end of the semester in which the course was taken.

A student with an unsatisfactory grade in a course, if otherwise in good standing at the law school, has the privilege of removing this unsatisfactory grade. Satisfactory removal of the prior grade results in a grade of C being

given for the course. The student must complete all work required by the instructor for the course in which the unsatisfactory grade is sought to be removed, including examinations, written work and such other activity that the instructor grades as part of the course evaluation. A student seeking to remove an unsatisfactory grade must contact the instructor at the beginning of the course to determine the requirements of the course. Under no circumstances may a student retake an examination more than once in the same course.

No examinations or other course requirements can be taken or performed after graduation. Hence, if a student is unable to remove a grade less than a C either because there is no other regularly scheduled examination in that course before his/her graduation, or the instructor concerned does not give a special examination, the original grade remains on the transcript and cannot be removed.

A student who receives an incomplete (I) grade in a course must remove this prior to graduation. If an incomplete remains on a student's record at the time the faculty votes on his/her eligibility for graduation, the I will be converted to an F. Graduation will then be possible if all other requirements have been met. A student in these circumstances will be unable to remove this F after graduation.

The grading system and academic standards undergo review during each academic year.



Reinstatement

A student who has been excluded from the Law School because of unsatisfactory grades has the privilege of one written petition to the Executive Committee of the Faculty for reinstatement. The student may appear before the Executive Committee to supplement orally his or her written petition. The purpose of this privilege is solely to provide the excluded student with an opportunity to present to the Committee specific facts, not contained in the academic record, which rebut the presumption of the record. Reinstatement is never granted unless the petitioner sustains the burden of proof that extraordinary circumstances, beyond the control of the student, have deprived him or her of a reasonable opportunity to prepare for the examination or examinations which resulted in exclusion, and that these extraordinary circumstances are no longer operative. It is thus necessary for an excluded student to include in his or her petition *all* relevant factors that may have constituted extraordinary circumstances. The proceedings and petition are completely confidential and are not revealed to any person other than members of the Executive Committee without the consent of the student.

No re-petition for readmission will be considered unless the student has new evidence which he or she could not present at the time of the original petition.

Degree Requirements

All candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor must follow the prescribed schedule of courses and must carry a full program during the regular academic year. This requirement may be varied by the Dean and the Executive Committee, subject to policies set by the Executive Committee.

Under normal circumstances a full load for second- and third-year students will be a minimum of 26 hours for each of the two academic years. A student may take 12 hours in one semester provided he/she takes no less than 14 hours in the other semester of that same year. However, these are minimum requirements and students are strongly advised to take more than the minimum required hours per year. Students who wish to take less than the required 26 hours per year or less than 12 hours for one semester, must petition the Executive Committee for permission. Only in cases of unusual hardship will the Executive Committee grant permission to take less than 12 hours in one semester or 26 hours in an academic year. Under no circumstances will a student be permitted to register for less hours than are required for full-time residence under accreditation requirements. A normal maximum will be 16 hours in one semester, but a student may take more than 16 hours with permission in writing from the Dean or Associate Dean.

The minimum period of required residence for the degree of Juris Doctor is three academic years (six full semesters), and a minimum of 85 credit hours is required for graduation. No credit hours will be given for a course in which an F is received. Except with the permission of the Dean, in consultation with the Executive Committee, the entire program must be completed within four academic years following the commencement of the program. Leaves of absence from the law school, with the right to reenter and resume candidacy for the degree, will be granted for good cause after an interview with the Dean.

Degree with Honors

The issue of granting honors upon graduation is at present under study by a faculty-student committee. At present honors are computed on the following basis: **cum laude:** 3.00 to 3.299; **magna cum laude:** 3.30 to 3.649; **summa cum laude:** 3.65 to 4.0. It can, however, be anticipated that this system will be changed.

The Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif, the national honor society for law schools, is designed to promote legal scholarship. There are chapters at sixty of the nation's better law schools. Law schools which have obtained and retained a chapter of the Order must maintain scholarship and academic standards of particularly high quality.

Each year faculty members of the local chapter at Boston College Law School select individuals to be honored from among those seniors who have completed three years at Boston College Law School, who are academically within the top ten percent of their class and who have actively participated in significant co-curricular and extracurricular activity of a scholarly nature.

Alpha Sigma Nu

Alpha Sigma Nu is the national honorary society at universities and colleges that are affiliated with the Jesuits. Each year a limited number of students in each of the schools of the university are inducted into the society. Students from the law school are generally chosen near the end of their second year of law school, and are selected upon the basis of scholarship, scholarly activity, and other achievement.

Honors and Prizes

Class of 1950 Award. The Class of 1950 created this award to recognize a student who has been an outstanding leader during his/her three years of Law School.

Class of 1952 Award. This award, established by the Class of 1952, is given to the member of the senior class having the highest academic rank.

Law School Alumni Award. Funded by the Alumni Council, this award is presented to a graduating student in recognition of outstanding scholarship, service to the Law School and the legal profession.

Bureau of National Affairs Award. A subscription of one year to the United States Law Week is offered by the Bureau to the graduating student who has shown the most satisfactory academic progress during his or her senior year.

The Honorable Andrew A. Caffrey Award. This award was created by the former clerks of Chief Judge Caffrey of the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, and former professor at the Law School.

John F. Cremens Award. Mr. Cremens, an alumnus of the Class of 1941 and distinguished trial lawyer, offers an award to a graduating student for outstanding work in clinical programs. Mr. Cremens was a member of the winning team in the law school's first moot court competition.

Susan Grant Desmarais Public Service Award. Conferred on a graduating student in recognition of distinguished service to others, this award is given in memory of a member of the Class of 1976.

Henry E. Foley Scholarship Award. This is awarded to the graduating student who best exemplifies the scholarship and leadership example set by Mr. Foley, a former teacher and dean of the Law School, whose career exemplified major public and professional achievement.

Thomas Macken Joyce Award. A distinguished alumnus of the Class of 1941, Mr. Joyce supports a gift to the law student who is recognized for overall contribution to the Law School community.

James Knox Award Fund. Established by the Class of 1978 to honor the memory of their classmate, the award is bestowed upon the law student who best demonstrates the qualities of devotion to the law and to education for which James Knox is remembered.

Lyne, Woodworth and Evarts Award. This Boston Law firm funds an award that is given each year to a graduating student for outstanding editorial work on Law School publications.

William J. O'Keefe Memorial Award. Through the generosity of the late Selwyn I. Braudy of the Class of 1939, an award for outstanding Law School spirit is offered in memory of Professor William J. O'Keefe who taught at the Law School from 1929 to 1959.

Joseph S. Oteri Award. Given to one or two students who excel in moot and mock court programs, this award is sponsored by Mr. Oteri, a member of the Class of 1957 who is now an outstanding trial attorney.

Gregory L. Pitts Memorial Award. In memory of Gregory Pitts, Class of 1981, this award is given to a student who has shown courage, spirit and strength of character in the face of adversity while pursuing a legal education.

West Publishing Company Awards. Prizes are awarded by the West Publishing Company to two graduating students for significant contribution toward overall legal scholarship and for outstanding scholastic average.

Other Awards. Various other awards and competitions are available from year to year, sponsored by organizations such as the American Bar Association, The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and the National Association of Administrative Law Judges. Information concerning these awards is made available through the office of the Assistant Dean.



The Alumni Association

Over 6,000 graduates are members of the Boston College Law School Alumni Association. The Association is governed by a Council elected by the alumni bi-annually. The organization helps in placement work, brings outstanding speakers to gatherings of students and alumni, provides financial assistance to students in the form of annual scholarship awards, and seeks in many ways to enhance the prestige and advance the interests of the Law School. It conducts the Law Day ceremonies of the Law School in the spring of each year.

The Office of Alumni Relations

The Office of Alumni Relations provides communication to the Law School community and to the alumni membership through publication of a quarterly Newsletter and assists in the implementation of special programs planned by the Alumni Council. The office initiates regional meetings and receptions, coordinates reunion activities and maintains alumni records. The Alumni Office works closely with the Placement Office to increase job opportunities for students. Students, especially those exploring out of state employment, are encouraged to contact the Alumni Office for direct access to alumni located in their target employment areas. The Office also assists the University's Development Office each year in the Annual Fund Campaign and other special projects.

Established in the 50th Anniversary Year of the Law School, the Office of Alumni Relations brings news of the Law School and alumni activities, honors and achievements to its graduates located throughout the United States and in many foreign countries.

Undergraduate Colleges and Universities Represented Among Student Body

Albion	1	Hartford, Univ. of	3	Russell Sage	1
Allegheny	1	Harvard	31	Rutgers	2
Amherst	11	Hawaii, Univ. of	5	St. Anselm's	1
Antioch	1	Heidelberg	1	St. Bonaventure	3
Arizona	1	Holy Cross	20	St. John's	2
Bard	1	Hood	1	St. Lawrence	1
Barnard	6	Illinois, Univ. of	2	St. Mary's College	1
Bates	5	Indiana Univ.	2	St. Michael's	1
Bentley	1	Jackson	1	St. Rose, College of	1
Boston College	92	John Carroll	1	Salem State College	1
Boston University	11	Kalamazoo	1	San Francisco, Univ. of	1
Bowdoin	8	Kent State	1	San Diego State College	1
Brandeis	11	Kenyon	2	Santa Clara, Univ. of	1
Bridgeport, Univ. of	1	Lafayette	1	Siena	2
Brigham Young	1	Lake Forest	11	Simmons	6
Brown	28	Lehigh	3	Skidmore	5
Bryn Mawr	1	Le Moyne	1	Smith	12
Butler	1	Louisiana State	1	Southern Colorado	1
California, Univ. of		Lowell, Univ. of	1	Southeastern Mass.	2
Berkeley	6	Loyola-Chicago	2	Stanford	1
Los Angeles	7	Loyola-LA	1	S.U.N.Y.	
San Diego	1	Maine, Univ. of	1	Albany	6
Santa Barbara	5	Manhattan	3	Binghamton	2
Santa Cruz	1	Manhattanville	4	Brockport	1
Calvin College	2	Marlboro	1	New Paltz	1
Carleton	2	Maryland, Univ. of	2	Oneonta	1
Canisius	2	Marywood	1	Plattsburg	2
Case Western	2	Massachusetts, Univ. of		Stony Brook	1
Cathedral	1	Amherst	22	Stellanbosh, Univ. of	1
Catholic University	2	Boston	6	Stonehill	2
Chicago, Univ. of	5	M.I.T.	7	Suffolk	1
City College of New York	2	McGill	1	Swarthmore	3
C.U.N.Y.		Memphis State	1	Temple	1
Brooklyn	2	Merrimack	3	Tennessee	1
Queens	2	Metropolitan State College	1	Texas Tech	1
Claremont Men's College	1	Miami, Univ. of	4	Trinity (CT)	6
Clark	4	Miami University (OH)	3	Trinity (DC)	2
Cleveland State University	1	Michigan State	2	Tufts	30
Colby	5	Michigan, Univ. of	11	Tulane	3
Colgate	10	Middlebury	9	U.S. Coast Guard Academy	1
Colorado College	3	Mississippi College	1	U.S. Merchant Marine	1
Colorado, Univ. of	5	Minnesota, Univ. of	1	U.S. Military Academy	1
Columbia	7	Moravian	1	Union	3
Connecticut College	2	Mount Holyoke	3	Vanderbilt	1
Connecticut, Univ. of	4	New Hampshire, Univ. of	7	Vassar	5
Cornell	12	New Mexico State	1	Vermont, Univ. of	9
Dartmouth	3	New York University	3	Villanova	2
Denison	2	North Adams State College	1	Virginia, Univ. of	7
Detroit, Univ. of	1	North Carolina, Univ. of	5	Waseda Univ.	1
Dickinson	2	Northeastern	4	Washburn	1
Drake	1	Northwestern	6	Washington University	1
Drexel	1	North Texas State Univ.	1	Washington, Univ. of	3
Duke	3	Notre Dame	10	Wayne State	1
East Tennessee State	1	Oberlin	5	Wellesley	19
Eckerd	1	Oklahoma, Univ. of	1	Wesleyan	9
Emmanuel	2	Oregon, Univ. of	2	Westminster College	1
Emory	1	Pennsylvania, Univ. of	14	Western College for Women	1
Fairfield	2	Pitzer	1	Western Connecticut State	1
Florida, Univ. of	1	Princeton	5	Wheaton	5
Florida State	1	Providence College	5	William & Mary	1
Fordham	3	Puget Sound, Univ. of	1	Williams	9
Franklin Pierce	1	Radcliffe	7	William Smith	2
Franklin & Marshall	3	Randolph-Macon	1	Windsor, Univ. of	1
Georgetown	19	Redlands, Univ. of	1	Wisconsin, Univ. of	5
George Washington Univ.	2	Rhode Island College	1	Worcester Polytech	1
Hamilton	3	Rhode Island, Univ. of	3	Yale	15
Hampshire	1	Rochester, Univ. of	13	York	1

Total Number of Schools Represented: 195

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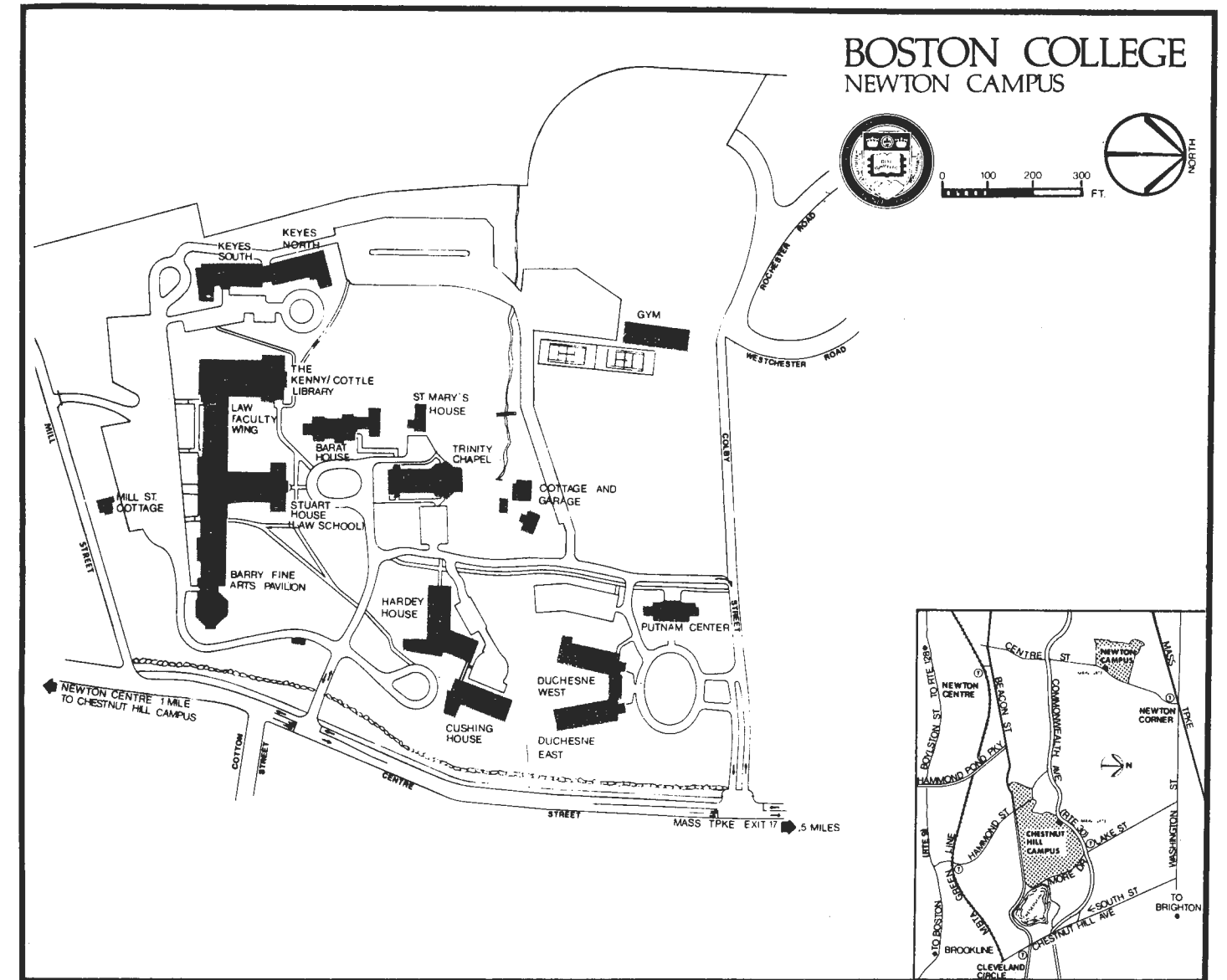
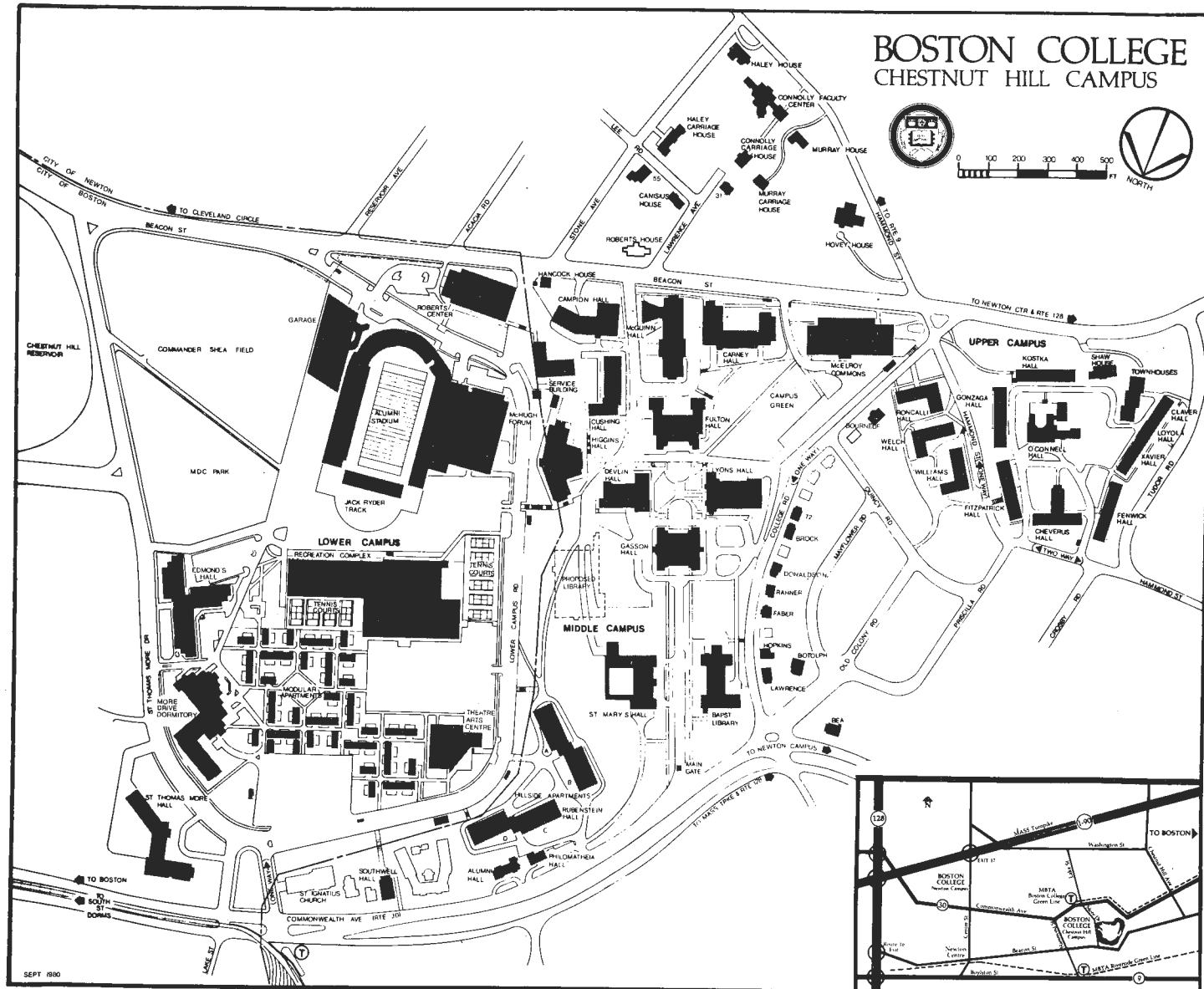
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The Law School is located on Centre Street in Newton Centre approximately half-way between Newton Corner (Exit 17 of Mass. Turnpike) and Commonwealth Avenue (Route 30). If approaching the Law School from the Main Campus at Chestnut Hill, continue west on Commonwealth Avenue approximately 2 miles to Centre Street and turn right.



Be Sure to Include Your Law School Application Matching Form

Application for Admission

Applying for admission beginning



Boston College Law School
885 Centre Street
Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159

Are you applying for
Financial Aid? Yes ☐ No ☐
Date
Sex: Male Female
S.S. #
LSDAS
Reg. #

(Please Type)

1. Name
(Last) (First) (Middle)
2. Permanent home address
(Street) (City) (State) (Zip)
3. Present address
(Street) (City) (State) (Zip)
4. Telephone: Home Present
5. Date of birth Place of birth
6. Parents' names
(Please indicate if deceased)
7. Citizenship If not U.S., what type of visa?
8. List college or colleges attended:
Institution Dates of Attendance Degrees rec'd or to be rec'd
..... to
..... to
Give scores in college entrance tests:
Verbal Math Other
9. List graduate or professional schools, other than law school, which you have attended:
Institution Dates of Attendance Degrees rec'd or to be rec'd
..... to
..... to
10. List other law school(s) you have attended:
Law School Dates of Attendance Degree(s) received
.....
If you have attended another law school, a detailed statement concerning your grades, reason for leaving, and present status at the law school must accompany this application.
11. Have you been convicted of a felony? If so, give dates and details in a separate statement to be submitted with this application.
12. Have you ever been placed on probation, suspended or dismissed from any educational institution either for academic or disciplinary reasons? If answer is yes, state reasons therefor in separate statement to be submitted with this application.
13. Have you ever been compelled to curtail or discontinue your study or your work for a substantial period because of illness? If answer is yes, explain fully on separate sheet giving dates.

14. List your main extra-curricular activities, such as honorary societies, school or class offices, awards for academic excellence, participation in collegiate publications, debating, dramatics, etc.

I certify that all statements made above are accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I enclose herewith my check or money order for forty-five dollars (\$45) payable to the order of Boston College Law School as my application fee. If accepted, I agree to abide by all rules enacted by the authorities of the Law School. I understand that the application fee is not refundable.

(Signature of Applicant)

NOTE: As to the recommendation forms also attached in this bulletin, please have one of the recommendations filled out by a college professor and return it directly to the Law School. The other form may be filled out by someone other than a relative (and preferably a college professor.) If the recommenders prefer, they may send the recommendations directly to the Admissions Office, Boston College Law School, 885 Centre St., Newton, MA 02159.

If you are accepted for admission to the Law School, two recent photographs of you will be required at that time for our files. You may attach photographs to this application if you wish.

Personal interviews are not used in evaluating a person's application, although purely informational inquiries can be directed to the Admissions Office. If there are factors — such as special training, experience or circumstances, not set out elsewhere in this application — which you believe have a bearing upon your aptitude for and interest in the study or practice of law, please explain these in detail and enclose such statements with your application. Be sure to explain fully, since such information cannot be received by personal interview. Handicapped students are encouraged to ask for an interview. The burden, however, is on the applicant, not the Admissions Committee. Personal statements are carefully read and although not required may explain in more detail an applicant's academic performance.

Your application will not be acted upon until all LSDAS reports, LSAT scores, letters of recommendation and application fee have been received. First decisions will be mailed from the school by March 1.

It is the policy of Boston College Law School not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, handicap, national or ethnic origin in its educational programs, admissions policies, financial aid programs, and other school-administered programs.



Boston College Law School
885 Centre Street
Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159

TO THE APPLICANT: Fill in below your own name and address of your reference and sign one of the waiver forms. Mail or deliver this to your reference with the enclosed envelope. The recommender will then either deliver it to you or mail it directly to Boston College Law School, 885 Centre St., Newton, MA 02159.

Applicant's Name (Type or Print) _____ S.S. # _____

Name and Address of Reference: _____

The Family Educational Right and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, provides an applicant with the right of future access to the contents of this recommendation form once admission is awarded by this institution. The act also provides an applicant with an option of waiving this right, but stipulates that no school or person can require an applicant to exercise the waiver as a condition for evaluating this application or awarding admission. I have read and understand the statement of conditions set by federal law concerning my right of future access to this recommendation form.

(Please sign and date one of the following statements)

I hereby waive my right of future access to its contents and authorize the above named institution and/or persons to provide Boston College with all appropriate evaluations and information that may be required in support of my application.
Signature _____ Date _____

I do not waive my right of future access to its contents, but authorize the above named institution and/or persons to provide Boston College with a candid evaluation and other relevant information that may be required in support of my application.
Signature _____ Date _____

Dear Sir or Madam:

The student named above is applying for admission to Boston College Law School. In order to maintain high standards of professional training, it is necessary to limit our law students to a group qualified to meet the standards of the school. In selecting this group, it is our purpose to accept only students who are likely to reflect credit upon the institutions from which they come by their achievements here and at the Bar.

To expedite the processing of the applicant's application, please return this form to the applicant in the envelope provided. Seal the envelope and sign across the seal. The applicant will submit the unopened recommendation with his or her application. If you prefer, you may send the recommendation directly to the Admissions Office, Boston College Law School, 885 Centre Street, Newton, MA 02159.

Sincerely,
The Admissions Committee
Boston College Law School

Check (✓) each line at the appropriate point on the scale to show the applicant's rating on the characteristic concerned. Use your own student body and recent graduates as a reference group.

Characteristic	HIGHEST		AVERAGE	LOWEST		Not observed
	Top 10%	Next 20%		Next 20%	Bottom 10%	
INTELLIGENCE						
INDUSTRY						
PERSONALITY						
LEADERSHIP ABILITY						

Do you think the applicant worthy of admission to the Bar in regard to character?

Decidedly _____
Probably _____
Doubtfully _____
Not at all _____
Do not know _____

(See over)

How long and in what connection have you known the applicant? What other information can you provide that may help the Admissions Committee in its decision-making process?

Signature _____
Title _____
Date _____ College _____

Academic Calendar — Boston College Law School

Fall Semester*	1983-84
Second and Third Year Classes begin	Aug. 29
Orientation for First Year	Sept. 2
No Classes	Sept. 5
First Year Classes Begin	Sept. 6
No Classes	Sept. 8
No Classes	Oct. 10
No Classes	Nov. 11
Thanksgiving Recess	Nov. 24-25
Second and Third Year Classes End	Dec. 8
Second and Third Year Reading Period	Dec. 9-12
First Year Classes End	Dec. 15
Second and Third Year Examinations	Dec. 13-23
First Year Examinations	Jan. 9-13

Spring Semester*	
Second and Third Year Classes Begin	Jan. 16
First Year Classes Begin	Jan. 19
No Classes	Feb. 20
Winter Recess	March 5-9
No Classes	Apr. 16
Easter Recess	Apr. 20-23
Second and Third Year Classes End	May 2
Second and Third Year Reading Period	May 3-8
First Year Classes End	May 8
First Year Reading Period	May 9-15
Second and Third Year Examinations	May 9-19
First Year Examinations	May 16-25
University Commencement	May 21
Law School Commencement Exercises	May 27

*In the event of a fuel emergency, the calendar may be modified. A revised calendar will be published if necessary.

Because changes may occur in the law school calendar, students should enquire of the law school administration for the effective calendar.

Boston College Bulletin
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Law School
Newton Centre, MA 02159

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